THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

April 6, 1940

A Chinese Official Who Pronounced His Own Death Sentence

U.S. Army in Maneuver

BY PETER Y. L. CHEN

British Envoy Defends Japan

Puppet Regime Inaugurated

Japanese Bid for Settlement Control

An Editorial

VOLUME 92 PRICE 50 CENTS (in China) NUMBER 6

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THE CHINA CRITIC
(中國評論週報)

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191 Carter Road, Shanghai, China Telephone 31164

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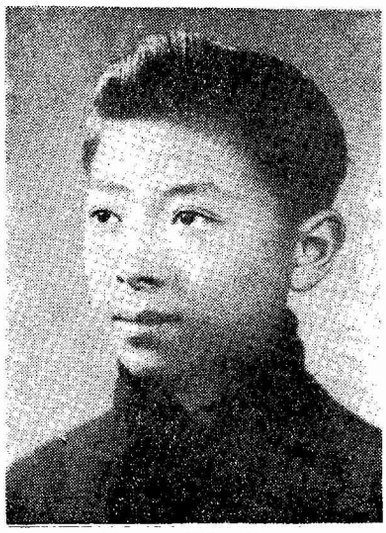
What People Are Saying

Comments from readers on current topics are cordially invited; their opinions, however, do not necessarily represent the views of *The China Weekly Review*.

OUR OFFICE BOY

To the Editor:

I received a letter from my friend, the other office boy, Hsi Sing-Yuen, who is now with the Boy Scouts Corps at Chungking. He said that they Boy Scouts Corps very like welcome every Chinese young man to Chungking and



Chiang King-hwa

said, "If you will come, we will give you the right place. So I like go off from Shanghai to Chungking in today afternoon. I am very sorry but all Chinese Boy must go to serve one's country. I know you wish me can be a good boy, but I lost my mother father and my happy home and I want to fight the enemies of my country. I can never forget your friendship and help and if I can get back in future, I will return thanks for Heaven's kindness. Here is my picture, Dear Sir. Yours the other Office Boy.

CHIANG KING HWA

Editor's Note: The above letter and the accompanying picture were found on the Editor's desk last Saturday afternoon and the desk usually occupied by King Hwa was vacant. He is the second office boy from The China Weekly Review to go to the interior to join the Boy Scout Corps at the front. King Hwa was picked up on the beach at Tinghai, Chusan Island by Prof. T. Y. Fong, head of the Baptist Middle School. King Hwa's father and mother were killed and their shoe store in Nantao burned when the Japanese occupied that section of the city. He was "repatriated" by one of the charitable organizations here, but instead of being sent to his father's native district in northern Kiangsu, he was sent to Chusan Island where he had no relatives or friends and nearly starved before he was rescued. He was brought back to Shanghai and given a job in this office. He made rapid advancement in the study of English and other subjects at night school. King Hwa is 16 years old.

DATA WANTED

To the Editor:

The Chinese Society of Hydraulic Engineers desires to collect the following information regarding the flood of 1939 in North China:

1. Causes of the flood.
2. Districts and areas inundated at the highest stage of flood.
3. Information regarding breach of dykes, such as date of the rupture, location and dimensions of crevasse and percentage of total discharge passing through it, etc.
4. Damage to dykes.
5. Discriptions of drainage of flood water, such as course taken by the flood flow, date on which the inundated land was dried out, etc.
6. Details of any change in river channels, lakes, etc.
7. Estimate of losses.
8. Suggestions for remedial measures, etc.

Any such information either in the form of public report or personal records will be gratefully received and paid for, if so requested. Please address:

The Chinese Society of Hydraulic Engineers,
c/o The Chinese Institute of Engineers,
P. O. Box No. 184, Hongkong.

CHINESE INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERS
HONGKONG BRANCH
Hongkong, Mar. 19, 1940

HOPEFUL CHUNGKING

To the Editor:

I left Kunming in the morning of Feb. 26 and arrived at Chungking in the forenoon of Mar. 8. As soon as I entered the city, I felt the improvement that has taken place. The atmosphere was hopeful and lively.

Although I have been here less than a week, I have witnessed two anniversary celebrations: the Women's Festival in which even old and conservative country women took part, and the anniversary of Sun Yat-sen's death, which was on Mar. 12, coinciding with the anniversary of the Spiritual Mobilization Movement.

MU WEN-FU
Chungking, Mar. 14, 1940

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Cable Address "REVIEWING SHANGHAI"

J. B. POWELL, *Editor and Publisher*

C. FRANK GLASS and HOH CHIH-HSIANG, *Assistant Editors*

F. K. CHAO, *Business Manager* TRYPHON V. KU, *Advertising Manager*

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COVER DESIGN

To the Editor:

I thank you for asking my suggestions about the cover design of **The Review**. It was, of course, very kind of you to give me such a prompt response, but I am sorry to say that since I am not an artist, or even an art student, I shall not be able to suggest anything concrete. However, I do think that the cover design on your paper should be simple, artistic, scholistic. I am afraid that the word "scholistic" is not the appropriate word to be used in this connection; however, I believe you will be able to grasp my meaning. I particularly do not like the manner in which the word "REVIEW" is written. In fact, I like the old design better than the present one. Perhaps I am too conservative like most Englishmen. At any rate I couldn't help expressing my views.

F. T. C.

Hongkong, March 24, 1940

Editor's Note:—The present design on the front cover was selected from several submitted by an artist in Shanghai. The change to the present design was made in response to complaints largely based on the ground that the old cover design resembled too closely the style of certain magazines in U. S. A., particularly The New Republic, and caused confusion on news stands and library tables.

SHANGHAI SITUATION

To the Editor:

We were very much interested in your analysis of the Shanghai situation. No one, certainly, can be optimistic about its immediate future. Please renew my subscribtion.

H. L.

Hongkong, March 22, 1940

NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

Rates of Exchange, Shanghai, April 3, 1940

Demand selling rate on New York: U.S.$1.00—Sh.$16.49

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April 3, 1940

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Amer. Waterworks	11⅛
Anaconda Copper	30¼
Bethlehem Steel	80⅞
Chrysler	89¼
Elec. Bond & Sh.	7¾
Gen. Motors	56⅜
Goodyear T. & R.	24
Gt. Nthrn. Rly., pfd.	26
Lockheed Aircraft	34⅞
Mont. Ward	54
N. Y. Central	17¾
Texas Corp	47
U. S. Steel	62¾

COMMODITIES

New York Cotton, May	10.64/64
New York Rubber, May	18.32/32
New York Hides, June	13.61/65
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CHINESE OFFICIAL WHO PRONOUNCED HIS OWN DEATH SENTENCE

ON July 30, 1937, about two and a half years ago, a high official of the National Government, then at Nanking, made a declaration which attracted universal attention. The statement was telegraphed around the world because it constituted an enunciation of policy by an official of a nation which was defending itself against attack on the part of an aggressive neighbor.

The war had then been in progress less than a month.

The man who made the statement was Wang Ching-wei, then chairman of the Central Political Council, highest organ in the Government. The declaration was made before a meeting of his compatriots and was to the following effect:

". . . . As China has now reached the limit of endurance, her people should possess the greatest courage and determination to be patient. But China has reached the limit of endurance and must express the greatest determination and courage to make every sacrifice. For if the limit of endurance is reached and China still talks about preparedness, such preparedness will be meaningless.

"The word 'sacrifice' has a cruel meaning. It not only involves individual sacrifice but also national sacrifice. For a people of a weak nation resistance can only mean one thing, sacrifice. For if we do not sacrifice our lives the only recourse is for us to become puppets.

"Are we willing to become puppets? If we are not, the only way open is for us to make the supreme sacrifice. Citizens of a weak country may not conquer others, but they are at least able to sacrifice themselves provided that they are determined. Individual sacrifice is not sufficient. The Chinese people must see to it that none of their compatriots live to become puppets. They must also see to it that all cities, towns, villages and hamlets are reduced to ashes so that by the time the enemy occupies our territory they will find nothing left for them."

***

Dr. Walter H. Judd, who was chief surgeon of a mission hospital located in wartorn Shansi Province for many months and later went to the United States, recently made an interesting statement about Wang Ching-wei in the course of a series of interviews which were published in the *New York World-Telegram*. The articles were written by Jack Foster, staff writer, who also spent considerable time in China.

"But what about Wang Ching-wei?" Dr. Judd was asked.

"Perhaps he is a traitor. That may be true, but I'm not so sure," Dr. Judd replied. "Wang is wise and shrewd and he is Chinese. Perhaps he believes that the greatest strategy is to stop this destructive warfare immediately before the nation is exhausted. Then he foresees, perhaps, a long period of secret rearming in the interior at the end of which time an indomitable China would be ready to attack again."

In concluding his interview, Dr. Judd said that it "simply was not in keeping with the Chinese character to be a traitor to his home . . . . What would his descendants say? . . . . They would be covered with shame if, in looking back, they should find a traitor among their ancestors. And the opinion of his ancestors is of paramount importance to every Chinese."

The interview, of which the foregoing was a part, appeared in the New York newspaper on Feb. 5. A few days later there was a report in one of the Tokyo papers stating that the Japanese Consul-General in New York had protested against the Judd interviews on the ground they misrepresented Japanese activities in China.

***

A few weeks ago a foreign Yangtsze patrol ship made a trip to Hankow and return. A foreigner who was aboard, who was able to speak Chinese, went ashore at each stop and questioned the local leaders about Wang Ching-wei. Opinion was about equally divided, one group being convinced that he had "sold out" to the Japanese and the others thinking that he had a secret understanding with Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and later would "double-cross" the Japanese.

***

R. Ormsby Martin, author of an article entitled, "The Career of Wang Ching-wei," which appeared in the *Austral-Asiatic Bulletin*, organ of the Australian Institute of International Affairs, said that the key to Wang Ching-wei's record "seems to be his antipathy to Chiang Kai-shek, this 'upstart' who ousted the favorite disciple from his rightful inheritance . . . . This explains all of Wang's actions since 1926. In 1927 he was denouncing Chiang Kai-shek for throwing over the Communists. Now that Chiang has made a "united front" with them, Wang accuses him of being ruled by them. In 1932 Wang brought about a governmental crisis by his attack on the Government for its failure to resist Japan. Now he condemns the Generalissimo for his obstinacy in insisting upon fighting.

"It is difficult to estimate Wang Ching-wei's relations with the Communists. During the days of the Wuhan (Hankow) Government, 1926-1927, Trotsky warned the Communists to beware of him. Stalin, on the other hand, seems to have had faith in him, as one who would fulfill the conditions of the Kuomintang-Communist rapprochement. The writer, Isaacs, a Trotskyite, writing in 1938, described Wang as a 'pallid, handsome weakling . . . . chief of the petty bourgeois radicals, fated forever to be putty in the hands of his stronger big bourgeois allies.' Coming from such a quarter, at such a time, this language is to be expected. Yet Wang Ching-wei may have a fatal leaning to the big bourgeoisie if the Japanese succeed in appointing him head of their new puppet, or as the *Sidney Morning Herald* dubbed it, their new 'pullet' government."

***

While politicians frequently change their positions on public questions, it is difficult to find a parallel for Wang Ching-wei's action in any other country. Perhaps the nearest historical parallel is to be found in the career of Benedict Arnold, a brother officer of George Washington in the American Revolution. Arnold had a brilliant career in the revolutionary army and was twice wounded, but he was intensely jealous of Washington and resentful of the actions of politicians who sought to interfere with his activities. While in command of Philadelphia (1778) Arnold came in contact with Loyalists and through

them entered into secret correspondence with Sir Henry Clinton, commander of the British Army at New York, with the object of joining the British forces. Students of China's struggle against Japanese aggression may see a similarity here in the establishment of contact between Wang and Prince Konoye, through the medium of the German Ambassador.

Arnold, like Wang, succeeded in escaping to the enemy lines. He was made a brigadier-general in the British Army and was given the sum of £6,315, which was rather modest in comparison with the $40,000,000 which Wang allegedly was promised by the Japanese General Staff when he made his secret trip to Japan to confer with the Japanese Premier. However, Wang allegedly was forced to split with the previous puppet regime, the Nanking Reformed Government, the officials of which allegedly demanded, and received, the sum of $15,000,000 for agreeing to step aside so that the Wang puppet administration could assume office.

What the future holds for Chinese traitors remains to be seen, but in the case of Benedict Arnold, he participated for a time in the war on the side of his previous enemies, but later he went to England and became a sort of adviser on American affairs to the King and Ministry. However, he was unable to obtain employment in active service, and . . . . "Disappointed at the failure of his plans and embittered by the neglect and scorn which he met in England . . . . he gradually sank into melancholia; and worn down by depression and suffering from a nervous disease, he died at London on the 14th of June, 1801."

Whether the head of Japan's newest puppet regime will suffer a similar fate, only the future can tell, but there is no disputing the injury he has caused his fellow countrymen, perhaps not in a material sense as his ridiculous government has failed to receive any support, aside from that provided by the Japanese troops in Nanking. But he has injured his fellow countrymen more grievously by wounding their sensibilities; causing them to hang their heads in shame because a once-honored and trusted leader has seen fit to desert the ship of state at a time when the services of all patriots are most greatly needed.

Pre-Election Clean-up Masks Opening of New "Palace"

ON January 1 of this year there were 24 gambling dens, 200 Hwo Wei lottery dens, 42 opium hongs and 100 opium smoking dens operating in this area.

These figures appeared in an official report of the Municipal Police Department of the International Settlement, issued in February. Commenting on the situation, the report stated: "Gambling, opium trafficking and smoking and other kinds of vice were openly carried out in the Outside Roads areas with the result that the place has become the haunt of professional criminals and notorious loafers (gangsters) whose activities are a menace to law abiding residents in that district."

The writer of the Police Report might have gone further and stated that all of the vice dens in that area were under the supervision of the Special Service Section of the Imperial Japanese Army which collected revenue from them. The report also might have stated that another Japanese-protected gambling and opium-smoking establishment, The Asia Club, was located on Gordon Road, near Bubbling Well, hence entirely within the International Settlement. Also, the report might have explained that the Asia Club, being very profitable, was in process of establishing further dens in the Settlement, one being on Yates Road, where property had already been rented and was in process of being remodeled for gambling and the smoking of opium.

The Police Report was issued late in February, only six weeks ago, but in that brief period there have been important developments. Simultaneously with the Settlement's surrender of jurisdiction over the Outside Roads area, the Japanese Army spokesman announced that all of the gambling joints in the "badlands" would be closed on March 1. But when March 1 arrived, the Cantonese proprietors of the joints and their Japanese associates appealed for an extension of time on "humanitarian" grounds, claiming that some 1,500 croupiers, operators of chuck-a-luck games and other devices would be thrown out of work. The Japanese Service Section (SSS) gave the gamblers ten days more in which to pack up, and on the night of March 10, the Service Section withdrew its protection. It also was announced that the Japanese Army officer who had charge of the SSS had been transferred to the Mongolian front.

When the SSS withdrew its so-called "Amusement Protection Guards" from the district, it precipitated a fight between rival gangster bands, adherents of Mayor Fu Siao-en of the Chinese Municipality and Wang Ching-wei, head of the new Nanking puppet administration, the objective being squeeze from the vice joints in the district. In order to prevent bloodshed, the Japanese returned their guards and they still were there this week.

A few days ago the local newspapers carried reports that there had been a general closing of gambling joints in the Yu Yuen, Great Western Road and Bubbling Well areas, but investigation indicated that only a few unprofitable places had been closed. All of the larger places were still running and a new place, known as the "Palace of More Profit," was opened. It occupies a former public school building at the corner of Bubbling Well and Tifeng Roads. On March 28 there was a serious fight in the Honeymoon gambling house on Great Western Road when a group of Europeans was attacked by Japanese loafers. The foreigners were leaving the joint when the Japanese, who were intoxicated, made insulting remarks about the women in the party.

Considerable amusement was aroused in the foreign community when the Settlement authorities issued an order forbidding the holding of "Monte Carlo nights" in local clubs. The report stated that these functions often were held for the purpose of gambling, roulette and other games. The report said that if the practice of permitting clubs to hold these nights "became common" it might lead to abuse by clubs of less substantial type. One newspaper published sarcastic references to the subject, calling attention to the fact that R. T. Bryan, Jr., Municipal Prosecutor, had never brought an action against the Asia Club, a palatial Japanese-protected gambling house which had been operating in the Settlement for more than a year.

Behind the Scenes of the Big Nanking Puppet Show

IT has been known for a long time that relations between Wang Ching-wei and the regional puppet regimes at Nanking and Peiping have been anything but harmonious. The Nanking and Peiping puppets were jealous of their privileges and prerogatives and regarded Wang Ching-wei as an interloper. By devious ways, certain details of the inter-puppet rivalry have reached Shanghai.

The Peiping puppets, headed by Wang Keh-min, have all along objected to having their comfortable sinecure taken over by Wang Ching-wei, and in the final count they won out. The Peiping "Provisional Government" has had its name changed to the "North China Political Affairs Commission" in order to remove the notion that there is a rival government to that of Wang Ching-wei in Nanking, but to all practical intents and purposes it remains independent of Wang Ching-wei and his clique.

Less has been revealed of the rivalry between the puppet "Reformed Government" at Nanking, headed by Liang Hung-chih, and the Wang Ching-wei gang. The "Reformed Government," it is true, went out of existence when Wang Ching-wei's government unfurled its banner at Nanking, since there could hardly be two governments in the same city. Liang Hung-chih went out—but at a price. And the price, we learn on very good authority, was $15,000,000—quite a handsome sum. Most of this sum came from the Nanking puppet treasury, which in turn got it from the Customs funds which the Japanese purloined at Shanghai and turned over to the Yokohama Specie Bank. $15,000,000—that was the price the local Nanking puppets demanded, and received, for stepping down. Not all of it went to Liang Hung-chih and his "big shot" associates, for a sizeable sum was used to pay off the various officials and bureaucrats, all of whom received three months' salary.

Another item: On Mar. 20, ten days before the inauguration of Wang Ching-wei's government, Wang Cheng-tien, head of the Social Affairs Bureau of the puppet Nanking Municipality, was seized by Wang Ching-wei's "Special Service" agents and turned over to the Japanese gendarmerie on a charge of misusing funds allocated for relief of the acute rice situation. It was in Wang Ching-wei's own car that the official was taken away. The real reason for the arrest, however, was that Wang Cheng-tien was a recalcitrant and, together with Kao Kwan-wu, puppet mayor of Nanking, had shown opposition to the Wang Ching-wei crowd which was about to move in on their bailiwick. His arrest caused flutters in both the Nanking and Peiping puppet dovecotes and it took quiet a deal of soft talk to smooth over the situation, especially since Wang Cheng-tien was reported to have been tortured by Wang Ching-wei's "Special Service" agents and the Japanese gendarmes.

It may be that Wang Cheng-tien did steal the rice money, for it would be hard to find a single honest men among the puppets. They are all in the puppet business for what they can get out of it, and it is just that which causes all the friction. There will be a lot more dirt uncovered yet.

Japanese Make Bid for Control of the International Settlement

THE *Voice of New China* is a bilingual magazine published in Nanking by L. K. Kentwell, who renounced his British citizenship several years ago to become Chinese. Since that time he has devoted much of his time to anti-British activities, not the least of which is his present journalistic effort. The inside front cover of his magazine contains an advertisement inviting readers to join his "Asiatic League to Overthrow British Imperialism."

That Kentwell's journal has the support of the Japanese Army is obvious, otherwise it could not be published in Nanking.

Of special interest to residents of Shanghai (particularly voters) was an editorial which appeared in the March 1 issue of Kentwell's *Voice of New China:*

The editorial was headed, "Mayor Fu's Victory Over S. M. C.," and read as follows:

> "Determined to bring to a head the thorny question of outside roads between the Special Municipality of Shanghai and the Shanghai Municipal Council, Mayor Fu Siao-en has scored a signal victory over the S.M.C. by forcing the latter to sign a *modus vivendi* and thus disposing of the vexed question once and for all.
>
> "The *modus vivendi,* in effect, turns over the policing rights to the Special Municipality although there is a minor clause which grants the S. M. C. permission to recommend certain members to the police force of the outside roads area.
>
> "In effecting the agreement, Mayor Fu has done what all his predecessors in the Mayor's office have failed to do, and it can only be regarded as definite proof of the Mayor's eminent qualifications for the post he holds.
>
> "Aside from the actual victory Mayor Fu has scored, the settlement of the outside roads question has also a deeper significance. In the acceptance of the Chinese authorities' rightful claims, the S.M.C. has practically admitted the illegal claim of the Settlement over territory outside the boundaries of the Settlement proper, and thus has only returned to Caesar what is Caesar's due.
>
> "The *modus vivendi* may very possibly be the forerunner of the relinquishment of all foreign concessions and settlements in China, and if this should turn out to be the case, then China owes Mayor Fu a deep debt of gratitude."

This editorial provides a fitting introduction to the latest sensational development in municipal affairs—the decision of the Japanese to nominate five candidates for the Council, thus upsetting the long-standing "gentleman's" agreement that the governing body of the International Settlement should contain five Britons, two Americans and two Japanese, aside from the five Chinese members.

That the Japanese action was to be expected in view of the Council's surrender on the Outside Roads and Hongkew issues, was obvious. In a previous editorial reference to the action of the Chairman of the Council, Cornell S. Franklin, in tendering his resignation immediately after he had signed the deplorable Outside Roads and Hongkew agreements, it was suggested that these agreements, bad as they were, probably did not tell the whole story, and that the Japanese probably would follow up their victory with demands for increased influence on "this side of the Creek."

This forecast of a month ago has turned out to be quite correct, as the Japanese have nominated five candidates for the Council. With the addition of another British candidate, Ranald G. McDonald, who was eliminated in the British primary, but who has decided to run anyway, the ticket now contains thirteen names:

CANDIDATE	*PROPOSER*	*SECONDER*
N. F. Allman (*A*)	G. F. Richardson	J. M. Hykes
J. W. Carney (*A*)	J. Fistere	J. T. S. Reed
M. Den (*J*)	Y. Hayashi	C. Fukuda
G. A. Haley (*B*)	R. Calder Marshall	J. H. Liddell
Y. Hanawa (*J*)	Y. Hayashi	C. Fukuda
W. J. Keswick (*B*)	A. S. Henchman	F. A. Pollock
K. Kuroda (*J*)	Y. Hayashi	C. Fukuda
Roderick G. MacDonald (*B*)	A. S. Henchman	G. H. Wright
Ranald G. McDonald (*B*)	W. M. Macoustra	G. T. Lloyd
G. E. Mitchell (*B*)	R. Calder Marshall	L. J. Davies
Issaku Okamoto (*J*)	Y. Hayashi	C. Fukuda
Otoichi Okamoto (*J*)	Y. Hayashi	C. Fukuda
T. S. Powell (*B*)	J. H. Liddell	T. G. Drakeford

Those who have resided in Shanghai since the Japanese launched their first attack on this city in 1932 should have no illusions as to the Japanese objective, despite the fact that they now choose to use the ballot instead of the bayonet. They long ago would have used the bayonet on the foreigners here as they do on the Chinese had they not feared drastic retaliation on the part of the Western Powers. Should they obtain control they would—in cooperation with the recently-created puppet Wang Ching-wei regime in Nanking—proceed with their program of eliminating the Occidentals in short order.

The manner in which the Outside Roads and Hongkew questions were settled was reprehensible in the extreme and has resulted in deep-rooted dissension within the foreign communities. Worse, it has resulted in rumors of dealings and intrigues reminiscent of the worst days of misgovernment in Chicago and Kansas City. If what has already happened is to be regarded as a precedent for what may happen in the event of a Japanese victory in the forthcoming election, then it should not require any suggestion on our part that the foreigners, particularly the British and the Americans, should bestir themselves to see that such an eventuality does not become an actuality.

The Japanese make no secret of their intentions. Backed by an artificially "swollen" community, composed largely of carpet-baggers and adventurers who came here to seek their fortunes in the wake of the army, they now find themselves disappointed and destitute and would like to recoup by looting the foreign concessions as they have done Chapei, Hongkew and Nantao.

The Japanese announce their intention of effecting "fundamental reforms" in the administration of the Settlement. While it is admitted that such reforms are long overdue, we do not believe that the Japanese invaders have shown their fitness for the job of "reforming" the administration of the city.

A Japanese victory in the municipal elections scheduled for Wednesday and Thursday, April 10 and 11, probably would be the prelude to the establishment of a puppet government in the Settlement, on the order of the Wang Ching-wei set-up in Nanking, but headed by a foreigner in this case.

While recent developments in municipal affairs have created resentment and disgust on the part of all right-thinking residents, this should not blind the voters to the greater evil which would result from the extension of Japanese domination to this side of the creek.

Japan's 'New Deal' for Chinese Industry

BY JOHN AHLERS

PROSPECTS of a New Deal for Chinese-owned industries in the occupied areas were held out to Chinese industrialists on the eve of the establishment of the Wang Ching-wei regime. The transfer of Chinese factories from Japanese military control to "competent" Chinese governments, "which will be authorized to return some of these properties to their legitimate owners and to place the enemies' properties thereof under their own control," was formally announced on March 18 by General Toshizo Nishio, commander-in-chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces to China. The same day, Nipponese papers reported that over 100 Chinese coal mines, power plants, cotton and flour mills, etc., formerly operated by the Japanese Army in North China, were "released" to the Peiping Government "as a general principle."

The more reasonable of the men at the helm of the Nipponese military and civilian authorities have come to understand, after almost three years of warfare, that the persecution of China's young bourgeoisie was a mistake. It is chiefly that bourgeoisie which stood and continues to stand for westernization and modernization in China, and which is at the back of the genuine Kuomintang. Japan's policy of wholesale expropriation of this bourgeoisie made bitter enemies of even its formerly Japanophile strata, and barred for China's leading economic circles every road to that Sino-Japanese cooperation which the Nipponese pretend to aim at. Chinese industrialists rank foremost in China's bourgeoisie. They suffered the worst treatment at the hands of the Japanese and in consequence have been most reluctant to deal with invaders.

Most of the industries in the occupied areas today are in Japanese hands and managed by Japanese, without the Chinese owners retaining any share in the management or profits of their enterprises. The Nipponese, however, found it extremely difficult to run this industrial apparatus. In their hands, it is bloodless structure. The bulk of Chinese capital has withdrawn from the occupied areas to the non-Japanese Concessions and Settlements and to places outside China. It refused to submit to Nipponese control. The contrast is striking between the recent monetary affluence of Shanghai and the scarcity of capital in the Nippon-controlled interior. No wonder the semi-official *Japan Times and Mail* recently declared the task of inducing Chinese capital to return from Shanghai and Tientsin into the interior to be the chief immediate problem confronting the Wang Ching-wei regime.

The Japanese announcement of a New Deal for Chinese industries, and the offer to return some of the expropriated industries, is a bait calculated to lure Chinese capitalists and industrialists back into the Nipponese sphere of power. The Japanese circles sponsoring the Wang Ching-wei experiment appear to realize that the policy of unconditioned industrial expropriation led into a blind alley, and that a way out can be opened only by certain accommodation of the Chinese private interests concerned. These Japanese circles, however, find themselves handicapped by the disposal which already has been made of the bulk of the expropriated Chinese industries. They are confronted with numerous *faits accomplis* which bind their hands, and can act within a narrow range only. Closer inspection of the bait which they at present hold out to Chinese industrialists indicates it is not worth a serious bite.

China: "Why Don't You Let Go?"

Las Vegas Daily Optic

General Nishio's professed new industrial policy for occupied China is so heavily conditioned and limited that it will hardly work. Expropriated industrial plants are not to be returned directly to owners but are to be turned over to the puppet regimes, it being left to the latter to arrive at an understanding with the owners. The puppet politicians, of course, not only will put political conditions of support, but also will try to secure a substantial share in the properties concerned. Moreover, the new policy is restricted to Chinese factories "now under Japanese military control"—in other words an insignificant section of the expropriated industries. The bulk of these industries, including all the important enterprises, already has been disposed of otherwise.

Full support of Japanese big business for the Nipponese Army's China adventure was secured in the autumn of 1937 under an arrangement which determined the fate of China's industries. This arrangement provided Japan-

ese Government and Army control for the mines, iron industries, public utilities, communications and fisheries of China, while the manufacturing industries were to be turned over to Nipponese private interests. This arrangement has been carried out. Today it determines the management of almost all the industries in occupied China, and it makes impossible any real New Deal for those industries as long as it is upheld.

The industries reserved for Nipponese Government and Army control were entrusted to the North China and Central China Development Companies. These two firms were established under special Japanese legislation, without securing a Chinese puppet charter. Half their capital was subscribed by the Tokyo Government, and the remainder by other Japanese interests. These two firms are holding companies managing the Chinese industries concerned through subsidiary companies which number almost 30 at the present time. Though in most of these subsidiaries various Chinese interests have been granted nominal minority shares ranging from 10 to 49 per cent, the management everywhere is in the hands of Japanese interests which also absorb most of the profits.

The new industrial deal of General Nishio does not touch these development companies. At the Central China Development Company's general meeting in Tokyo late last month, shareholders were assured that the Wang Ching-wei regime would fully recognize the Company's and its subsidiaries' position, which would not undergo any change. The Wang Ching-wei regime would merely step into the place of its predecessor, the Nanking "Reformed Government," as a minority shareholder in some of the subsidiary companies. No doubt the same attitude will be taken by Wang Keh-min and his North China Council as regards the North China Development Company. The *fait accompli* of the two Companies' establishment is being confirmed and recognized.

There is also no indication of a pending New Deal as regards the Chinese manufacturing industries seized by Japanese private interests. Originally, Chinese factories allotted by the Japanese military to Nipponese private interests were supposed to be held by the latter in a sort of trusteeship. The Japanese Army levied heavy contributions on these factories. Later, however, these contributions gradually were reduced and discontinued, and the Japanese private interests concerned were permitted to appropriate the profits of, and to do as they chose with, these factories. Today, they treat these industries as their own property. They do not think of returning them to the Chinese owners, and the Japanese Army could not force restoration without conjuring the danger of a break with Nipponese big business. Repeatedly, and again of late, Chinese industrialists discreetly inquired into the Japanese conditions for a definite arrangement on these properties. They were offered either nothing at all, or but nominal minority shares excluding them from really partaking in the management and profits of the enterprises concerned.

This summary disposal of occupied China's industries left untouched only a comparatively small number of Japanese-seized Chinese enterprises—those unsuited for management by the development companies and undesired by Japanese private interests. These enterprises chiefly include midget coal mines, weaving factories, flour mills and miscellaneous plants in Shantung, Honan and Shansi, held and partly operated by the Japanese Army directly. The Nipponese military never pretended to secure from these factories any substantial profits or supplies. Most of those plants would require additional capital investment before they could be run on a proper basis. It is merely to this insignificant section of Chinese industry in the occupied areas that General Nishio's New Deal applies. Only factories of this group were released on March 18 to the Peiping puppet regime. The Japanese, in this direction, divested themselves of a liability rather than of an asset.

A genuine New Deal for Chinese industry in the occupied areas would have to inlcude the dissolution of the development companies and their 30 subsidiaries, as well as the full restoration to the Chinese owners of all the manufacturing plants appropriated by Japanese private firms. The New Dealers among the Japanese military ought to comprehend that they cannot at the same time retain the spoils and comfort the despoiled.

Japanese Bombs Hinder But Can't Stop Yunnan Traffic

WHETHER Japanese bombs are a greater handicap than official inefficiency in the transfer of merchandise over the Haiphong-Kunming Railway is a lively subject of debate on the part of those who are compelled to use the line.

One man, a Shanghai merchant, who was compelled to wait four months for one 10-ton freight car, is convinced that official inefficiency is as much of a handicap as Japanese bombing raids. However, he was positive that official inefficiency was not as dangerous as the bombs, one of which occasionally found its mark. This was the case on Feb. 1 when one bomb, out of possibly a hundred, struck the entrance to a tunnel and caused a wreck which resulted in the killing of 130 persons, six of whom were of French nationality and the remainder Chinese and Indo-Chinese.

Most persons in southwest China think that the real Japanese target was a train carrying five officers and 50 men from the British gunboat Gannet, stationed on the Upper Yangtsze at Chungking, who were being transferred to Hongkong. But the Japanese bombers were a few minutes too late as the train carrying the Britons had just passed through and was waiting at the other end of the tunnel when the squadron of Japanese bombers arrived. The incident occurred at the point where the so-called "Lace-Bridge" spans the Ta-Ho and enters a long tunnel. One bomb struck at the point where the bridge joined the tunnel, just as the up-train was emerging from the tunnel. The train was wrecked in the tunnel and caught fire, killing practically everyone aboard.

Regarding the question of inefficiency, the Shanghai merchant was more reticent as he must continue to ship merchandise over the road and therefore didn't wish to offend anyone. He said there were rumors in circulation that much of the inefficiency could be eradicated by the payment of certain "surcharges," or fees which were added to the regular freight rate. It costs about 1,000 piastres (1 piastre equals 4-5 Chinese dollars) to ship one 10-ton car of merchandise from Haiphong to Kunming, but by paying 2,000 piastres, it is possible to "speed-up" transportation almost miracuously, he said.

Normal traffic on the line has been slowed down considerably as a result of the Japanese bombing raids, the amount of cargo passing from Haiphong to Kunming now averaging from 10 to 15 10-ton cars a day. Much of the merchandise previously passing over the line was property of the National Government at Chungking, but it is not known what percentage is now government-owned and what part is the merchandise of private interests.

Japanese bombing raids have been terribly expensive, according to observers. In the case of the bombing of the Siaolungtung bridge, travellers counted 200 shell-craters alongside the tracks, but only one bomb scored a hit. In one case where a bridge was hit, it is still impossible to send locomotives across, but traffic is maintained by pushing the cars across and then attaching them to regular trains on each side.

There are between 80,000 and 100,000 tons of merchandise destined for interior China still piled up at Haiphong awaiting transportation. An attempt is now being made, however, to ship some of the accumulation to Rangoon for transportation over the railways and motor roads of Burma. One steamer, the Scandinavian Sandviken, is now loading 8,000 tons at Haiphong for transfer to Rangoon.

The highest Chinese official in the Southwestern Transportation Company, which controls most of the traffic in that area, is Chen Ming-pang, who was Chief Engineer of the Chapei Power Plant prior to the Japanese invasion here.

The Yunnan Railway was cut originally by Japanese bombers on Dec. 28, but the most serious disruption of traffic resulted from the big raid on Feb. 1 and 2.

The chief Japanese objective was to prevent stocks of gasoline from being shipped over the line to the interior, the Japanese purpose being to tie up transportation in the interior provinces. As much of this gasoline is of American origin, it was regarded as significant that the Japanese themselves were using American gasoline to make their bombing raids on the French-owned and operated railway. Recently it was reported that the French have finally lost their patience and have refused to permit the Japanese to land planes in Indo-China, unless the Japanese stop bombing the French railway. The Japanese are anxious to establish regular aviation traffic with Siam, but find it necessary to make at least one landing in French territory.

British Envoy Defends Japan Against 'Vilification and Misrepresentation' in Tokyo Speech

ON July 22, 1939 Sir Robert L. Craigie, British Ambassador to Tokyo, issued a declaration in the name of the British Government, countersigned by Mr. Hachiro Arita, Japanese Foreign Minister, which read:

"His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom fully recognize the actual situation in China where hostilities on a large scale are in progress and note that, as long as that state of affairs continues to exist, the Japanese forces in China have special requirements for the purpose of safeguarding their own security and maintaining public order in the regions under their control and that they have to suppress or remove any such acts or causes as will obstruct them or benefit their enemy. His Majesty's Government have no intention of countenancing any acts or measures prejudicial to the attainment of the above-mentioned objects by the Japanese forces and they will take this opportunity to confirm their policy in this respect by making it plain to the British authorities and the British nationals in China that they should refrain from such acts and measures."

Last week, on Mar. 28, Sir Robert delivered a speech in Tokyo at a luncheon meeting of the Japan-British Society. Reviewing Anglo-Japanese relations, he said no one could deny that there had been difficulties, but there was room for satisfaction that the innate good sense in their two nations, reflected in the wisdom of their respective governments, had prevented animosities of the moment from hardening into deep-seated resentment or permanent estrangement. The British envoy went on to say that what struck him most was the extent to which real difficulties had been overlaid by a mass of misunderstanding and misrepresentation, all too often fostered by the unwelcome attentions of third parties. But—"Truth will out, and already there is growing up in each country an appreciation of the extent to which the action of the other has been vilified and misrepresented during these last years." The Ambassador added that, bearing in mind the declared intentions of the Japanese Government, and the measure of success achieved, he had a definite feeling of confidence in the future of Anglo-Japanese relations.

The Craigie-Arita "formula" of July 22, 1939 was widely construed as a new departure in Britain's Far Eastern policy in the direction of appeasing Japan, although there were plenty of British denials that there was to be any change of policy. We commented at the time that "Britain is engaging in that old diplomatic trick of altering her policy while vigorously denying that there is to be any alteration." What followed? The British authorities in Tientsin handed over to the tender mercies of the Japanese Army several Chinese terrorist suspects arrested—at Japanese instigation—in the British Concession and have since engaged with the Japanese in manhunts for Chinese suspected of opposition to Japan's "New Order" in North China. Lately, they have been negotiating with the Japanese regarding the disposal of Chinese-owned silver stored in the British Concession at Tientsin. At Shanghai, the British-dominated Shanghai Municipal Council has turned over the Western Outside Roads to the Japanese-dominated puppet administration and formally admitted the Japanese to almost complete police control of the northern section of the International Settlement. We do not know what else the British have in their capacious bag of appeasement tricks, but that more is in store is pretty well indicated by the speech which Sir Robert Craigie made in Tokyo last week.

As was to be expected, the speech has aroused considerable resentment and not a little alarm. Prominent persons in Washington declared privately, according to *Reuter*, that the speech had done much to reinforce distrust of Britain by the "isolationists," which pro-British elements had been striving to dissipate. Others declared that Britain was preparing to "put over a Far Eastern Munich" which would nullify all that America had done by her financial assistance to China, her abrogation of the trade treaty with Japan, and her moral embargo, to curb Japan's violation of China's sovereignty and her interference with the rights and interests of foreigners in China.

"It is being asked," the *Reuter* dispatch stated, "how and when have Japanese actions been vilified and misrepresented when Japan's conduct in China has been roundly denounced by over fifty nations, including Great Britain." This is indeed a pertinent question, for if Sir Robert Craigie's words mean anything at all, it is that Great Britain, previously to the fore in condemning the Japanese rape of China, now views Japan as the victim of "vilification and misrepresentation" rather than China as the victim of Japanese aggression.

Diplomats in Chungking

Photo by Thomas Kwang

Chungking was the scene of a gathering of the diplomatic clan recently. Pictured here are Dr. Wang Chung-hui, Chinese foreign minister (center), with Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, the British Ambassador (left) and M. Alexandre Panaouchkine, the Soviet Ambassador (right).

Adverse comment on the Craigie speech was also voiced in London, where the liberal *News-Chronicle* published an editorial entitled "No Deal with Japan!" The paper declared: "Japan's work in China has been vile. If now we tried to buy the aggressor's support by deserting Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and recognizing the puppet Wang government, we should be making nonsense of all our pretensions about standing up to aggression."

The diplomatic correspondent of the London *Sunday Times*, referring to the same subject last Sunday, wrote: "I am assured that no departure in British policy is contemplated. While Great Britain is anxious to develop friendlier relations with Japan, British policy as a whole remains as it has been stated in Parliament on several occasions. One is certainly not justified in the assumption that the desire for an improvement of relations between Great Britain and Japan can be fulfilled only at the expense of some other country, in particular China. This is not so. Great Britain continues to recognize only one Chinese government, that of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek."

This piece of sophistry will deceive no one, especially since the worthy diplomatic correspondent of the *Sunday*

Times carefully avoided any attempt to explain how the development of "friendlier relations" by Great Britain with Japan can possibly be done otherwise than by concessions which, while perhaps minor in themselves, will constitute in their sum considerable damage to China's cause and a diminution of foreign rights and interests in the Far East generally.

Preparing for the grimmer and more difficult phases of the struggle against Germany, the British Government is pursuing a policy designed to keep itself free of other difficulties. Russia is being courted in Europe and Japan in Asia. The British *North-China Daily News* outlined this policy in an editorial on Monday of this week. Said the Old Lady of The Bund:

". . . the first duty the Allies have before them is to defeat the Nazis. That obviously cannot be done if the Allies are to disperse their concentrations in various parts of the world, and seek to create new problems, all the more difficult of solution because of present preoccupations. In considering present developments in the Far East it has always to be remembered that when the European war has been fought by the Allies to that successful conclusion for which they confidently hope, there will be an opportunity for endeavoring to settle problems in all parts of the world. That, however, will be impossible if, in the meantime, present resentments are stimulated and fostered. Whatever opinion may be held as to the propriety of the Japanese adventure into China and its ultimate outcome, there can be no gainsaying the fact that a strong Japan is essential to the peace and well-being of the Far East, where developments in Europe clearly show Russia still remains the predominant peril. Let there be no mistake about it: Japan is the present bulwark against the spread of Communism in the Far East."

That last sentence has been repeated *ad nauseum* by Japanese propagandists in justification of Japan's rape of China. Unfortunately, however, the "bulwark against Communism" can continue to be a bulwark only by destroying China's independence and eliminating the rights and interests of third powers in this part of the world. And the British, their eyes glued on the big struggle in Europe, have apparantly arrived at the point where they are prepared to reconcile themselves with that fact, meanwhile retaining the hope that after the war—provided they are victorious—they will be able to settle scores with the Island Empire in the East.

Japan has the whip hand and is using it. While Sir Robert Craigie is busy defending the Japanese imperialists against "vilification and misrepresentation," the anti-British campaign in China, sponsored and pushed forward by the Japanese Army, is going full blast. A *United Press* report from Peiping on Mar. 30 stated that more than $300,000 worth of British goods impounded by the Anti-British Committee at Taiyuan have been sold at auction, quoting as authority for this statement the Peiping puppet newspaper, *Hsin Min Pao.* British and other foreign trade—what remains of it—is steadily being driven out of the Japanese-occupied areas of China.

Speculation is meanwhile busy on the forthcoming trip which Sir Robert Craigie is making to the United States. While officially it has been stated that the envoy's visit will be purely private, the *Asahi Shimbun* in Tokyo saw the possibility that Sir Robert would discuss with President Roosevelt or Secretary of State Cordell Hull the formulation of a joint Anglo-American attitude toward the puppet Wang Ching-wei government in China. But judged according to realities rather than ambiguous declarations of policy which contradict the realities, no joint Anglo-American attitude will be possible, for while America resists the Far Eastern aggressors in deed—not only in word—Britian accomodates her policy to that of the aggressors. Now, it seems, she is dropping even her verbal opposition to Japan's freebooting in China.

Fed Up on That Mess

The Chicago Tribune

An indication of the trend of official British thought on the Far Eastern problem was given by Major-Gen. Francis S. Piggott, former British military attache in Tokyo, in a speech delivered in London. on Feb. 16, reported here by the Japanese *Domei* agency. Piggott declared that the Sino-Japanese war had degenerated into a "side-show" and predicted that it would end with the disappearance of the regime of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek —in other words, victory for Japan. He admitted that Japanese authorities in China were inclined to be anti-British, but said that the high command in Tokyo was "realistic, neutral and ready to be friendly with anyone useful." The Japanese, he stated, yield nothing to force but nearly everything to friendship and affection.

Sir Robert Craigie has now given Japan the first blushing installment of British affection. The next installments are likely to prove highly interesting.

U.S. Army in Maneuver

BY PETER Y. L. CHEN

Editor's Note:—The author of this article left China for the United States in 1936 and entered the University of Michigan where he was admitted to the Reserve Officers' Training Corps. Since then he has completed a number of courses in military science and has been given recommendations by a number of U.S. Army officers, in view of his exceptionally fine academic record. Last Fall he attended the U.S. Army maneuvers which he describes here.

ON August 25, 1939, exactly one week preceding the outbreak of the war in Europe, the U.S. Army concluded its largest peace-time maneuvers in the Plattsburg area, N. Y. The Army's morale, training and equipment were clearly shown—its fine qualities as well as some deficiencies. Shortly following the war games, the U.S. War Department announced sweeping changes in the Army and the mobilization of seven regular divisions for mass training for a period of several months. Such steps are unprecedented in American peace-time history.

For a clearer understanding of the American Army a brief description of its composition is given here. The U. S. land force has three major components—the Regular Army, the National Guard and the Organized Reserves.

The Regular Army consists of professional officers and soldiers forming a permanent force. It has a strength of about 241,000, including 13,831 officers. This army is required to garrison the continental stations and overseas possessions of the U.S.A. It is strong enough to cope with minor emergencies. It furnishes instructors for the civilian components of the Army. Finally, it forms the nucleus around which a large civilian army can be trained and mobilized in case of war.

The National Guard can be regarded as the organized militia of the several States and Territories. Its organization, training and equipment are prescribed and controlled by the Federal Government in Washington and its maintenance is insured by Federal pay. It can be utilized by the State authorities for any legitimate purpose authorized by laws of the State. In the event of a major emergency the President may call guardsmen into Federal service, and the States cannot prevent him from so doing. The National Guard, numbering 252,000, is properly the largest element of the American Army.

The Organized Reserves is a skeleton organization. Its mission in time of peace is to constitute a pool of trained officers and men to supplement the Regular Army and National Guard, and in time of war to supply the bulk of the officers. At present, the Organized Reserves, 114,500 strong, usually include officers of rank from Second Lieutenant to Brigadier-General. Up to the present the number of enlisted men is negligible.

For the 1st Army maneuvers in the Plattsburg area, 12,500 Regulars and 38,400 national guardsmen were assembled in August, 1939. There were also some reserve officers called to active duty. Therefore, of the 52,000 troops engaged in maneuvers, 30 per cent belonged to the Regular Army, 68 per cent to the National Guard and two per cent to the Organized Reserves. As a whole, the troops massed at Plattsburg were more completely equipped and better trained than the 1st Army assembled for maneuvers four years ago.

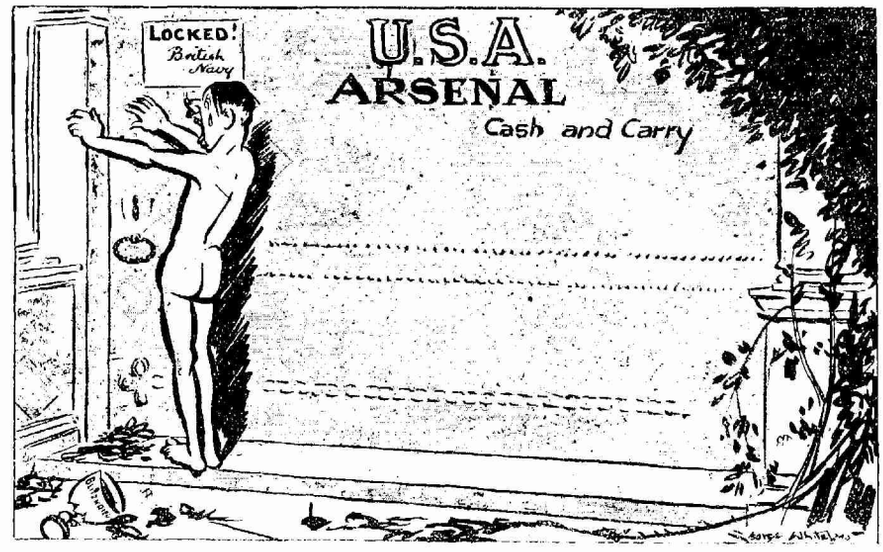
At least four fine qualities of the U.S. Army were clearly revealed in the Plattsburg war games. First, an average American soldier possesses good mechanical knowledge, especially of motor vehicles. Hundreds of trucks and army motors were used in the maneuvers. They were maintained in excellent condition. The drivers also handled the cars expertly in cross-country and night marches. These men were alert in adjusting minor motor troubles. During a period of two weeks at Plattsburg one could hardly find an army car or truck broken down in the fields or on the road. The 7th Mechanized Cavalry Brigade, consisting of 600 motor vehicles of various types, drove continuously for a day and a night over poor roads and rough terrain. No engine trouble interrupted the smooth execution of this long march.

American technical skill was also evidenced by young soldiers, many of them under twenty years of age, who operated the two-way radios expertly and confidently. These and other evidences tend to prove that the American people, having, perhaps, more widespread mechanical knowledge than any other people, can easily be trained to become a highly mechanized army.

Secondly, the morale of American troops at Plattsburg was excellent. Whenever the American people are faced with an important job to do their morale improves in spite of difficulties. This is particularly true of the civilian army. For the first time in four years the National Guard of the eastern States were put together last August for coordinated training. These men have only one hour a week during the winter months and two weeks each summer for training. However, their units arrived in Plattsburg according to schedule and made camps in an admirable manner. Without much previous experience they were able to organize themselves into regiments, divisions and corps, and to carry out a series of field exercises. In less than ten days they completed their preparation, and as a coordinated whole they went to "war" against the Regular Army and did a good job.

The morale of the Regular Army was also splendid. The 1st Division acquitted itself in the various sham battles with distinction, although it had not been together as a unit in four years. Its staff work was excellent. It was aggressive, hard-hitting and fast moving. The 7th Mechanized Cavalry Brigade also had wonderful

Life's Most Embarassing Moment—For Adolf!



London Daily Herald

fighting spirit and contributed many valuable lessons to the troops massed in Plattsburg.

Given a certain goal to attain, the U. S. Army has demonstrated a fine spirit of unity, good teamwork and a determination to do a good job. Difficulties and setbacks not only do not decrease the American morale but help to heighten it.

Thirdly, the high quality of the men who are the rank-and-file of the army is most outstanding. They are intelligent, eager to learn and willing to overcome obstacles. They are quick in reasoning and taking action. An average American soldier is resourceful and full of initiative. Facing a new situation, he is pretty good in using his head. This trait is most desirable.

The junior officers and non-commissioned officers are intelligent, aggressive and practical. In many instances during the war games, sergeants instead of lieutenants led platoons in action. Once, a captain instead of a lieut.-colonel, commanding a battalion of four companies belonging to the crack 1st Division, executed a most difficult flanking maneuver and did it exceptionally well.

Common sense, resourcefulness and boldness of the American soldiers have in many ways compensated for what they lack in training.

Fourthly, American troops can go through hardships remarkably well. It is true that ordinarily they are well fed, nicely clothed and having a comparatively good life. At the same time, however, they can be tough soldiers, whenever a hard task is entrusted to them. Their determination to see a job through and their great endurance under hardship are most admirable.

One afternoon during the Plattsburg maneuvers a whole regiment, fully equipped, penetrated an almost impassable forest to outflank the "enemy." For several hours the infantrymen, some with machine-guns and heavy tripods over their backs, cut through the dense wood and made a forced march in a very commendable manner. Most of the men admitted that they had never before gone through anything of this kind. Coming out of the forest, the regiment at once launched a furious attack against the "enemy." The attack was followed by a hot persuit which ended only when night came. The officers and men of the entire regiment had nothing to eat until midnight and got practically no sleep. No complaints whatsoever were heard among the rank-and-file. About three o'clock the following morning the regiment moved out again and gave a surprising final blow to the "enemy." In short, American soldiers not only can stand hardships but take them cheerfully and, at the same time, do a good job.

In spite of the superior human qualities, the American military forces are by no means perfect. They need to be better equipped and more thoroughly trained. Their equipment is mostly of the World War model of 1917. They badly need anti-tank and anti-aircraft guns. On a number of occasions during the maneuvers an infantry division had to use most of its organic artillery to meet the menace of mechanized units. Consequently, the infantrymen often got no artillery for their support. Morever, most officers at the Plattsburg maneuvers agreed that the American Army, especially the National Guard, needed a great deal more field training.

It is interesting to note that a few weeks following the Plattsburg maneuvers the War Department in Washington ordered the largest troop mobilization in peace-time history for winter field training. Five infantry divisions, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 5th and 6th, are now concentrating respectively at Fort Benning, Ga., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Ft. Lewis, Wash., Camp McClellan, Alabama, and Camp Jackson, S. Carolina for intensive, continuous and coordinated training lasting for a period of several months. Two cavalry divisions are also massing at Ft. Bliss, El Paso, Texas, for similar training.

GEN. CHIANG'S SON ENROLLS IN U.S. AIR SCHOOL

Lieutenant W. K. Chiang, son of General Chiang Kai-shek, has enrolled in a three-month course in aerial combat tactics at the U.S. Army Air Force training station, Maxwell Field, Alabama, the War Department in Washington announced Mar. 28. Lieutenant Chang graduated from a German military academy and went from Germany to the United States shortly after the outbreak of the war in Europe.

The five infantry divisions are being streamlined. One important advancement is that the transportation of equipment and supply is completely motorized. The infantry men still march. However, by shuttling, the entire division, both personnel and equipment, can be transported forty miles a day, and it can maintain this rate day after day. The new divisions are also very much smaller—almost half the size of the American division in the World War—and are better equipped. They have a great deal of mobility and are quite hard-hitting.

After the streamlined divisions are thoroughly familiar with their organizations and have held individual maneuvers, they will be grouped in army corps for extensive maneuvers which are scheduled to begin in the latter part of February or early March.

All tank units of the Regular Army except the 3rd and 11th Companies at Ft. Lewis, Wash., and Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, have been concentrated by Ft. Benning, Ga. for four months' training starting from Jan. 10, 1940. This concentration constitutes the largest grouping of tank units in the peace-time training of the Army. The tank companies which heretofore were assigned to the old-type disisions will henceforth become "Genera Headquarters Troops." The mechanized 7th Cavalry Brigade, consisting of a large number of tanks, is likewise undergoing intensified training during the two months of December and January.

For other Regular Army units still remaining in various Corps Areas, the War Department has allotted additional funds for more thorough training.

The training of the National Guard has also been speeded up. During the period from October 15, 1939, to Jan. 31, 1940, the guardsmen are to have seven extra days of winter field training. Drill in the armory has recently been increased from one to two nights a week. More National Guard and reserve officers of the higher ranks are being ordered to Ft. Benning, Ga. for further training.

While the training of the Regular Army, National Guard and Reserve officers has been intensified, a huge quantity of armament and equipment is being ordered by the War Department. Thousands of the newly-invented semi-automatic Garand rifles are displacing the model 1903 Springfield rifle as the basic arm of the streamlined divisions. Twelve thousand motor vehicles of various types are to be delivered to the Army before April 30, 1940. The total cost of the new vehicles is U.S.$15,000,-000. Early last October a contract for 329 modern tanks at a cost of $6,000,000 was also awarded by the War Department. Several new types of armament, such as 60-mm mortars, .30 cal. light machine-guns (not Browning type), .50 cal. machine-guns, 37-mm anti-tank and anti-aircraft guns, and some greatly improved field guns like the 75-mm artillery piece (split trail type) are being ordered in large numbers to equip a streamlined U.S. Army.

The United States is aiming to build rapidly an army of high quality which can be put into the field for instant action. Mr. Woodring, the Secretary of War, has repeatedly emphasized lately that he feels it vitally necessary for the United States to have an army thoroughly organized, thoroughly trained and thoroughly equipped.

THE 7th Mechanized Cavalry Brigade is the largest mechanized unit in the U.S. Army. Being organized and equipped by a country whose production of motor vehicles and oil occupies the leading position among nations, this Brigade is a good representation of mechanized troops in the modern world.

For the first time since its creation, the Mechanized Cavalry Brigade took an active part last Autumn in combined maneuvers with other troops held at Plattsburg, N. Y. Besides teaching many valuable lessons to the troops in the war games, it has contributed much to the improvement of the technique and tactics of a mechanized force. Above all it helped to prove that mechanized troops can also be victims of unmechanized units.

The Mechanized Brigade consists of two regiments of combat cars (tanks), one regiment of light artillery and one battalion of machine-gun troops. It has also a strong reconnaissance unit mounted on fast armored cars and motorcycles. In addition, it has several observation planes. The strength of the Brigade is approximately 2,300 men.

The combat car regiments are the main fighting units. The artillery regiment, transported by trucks and "half-trucks," uses its fire to cover the advance of combat cars or protect them against enemy attack. The machine-gun units ride on "half-trucks" with armored sides. They usually endeavor to place their guns speedily in commanding positions where they can pin down the hostile troops, thus facilitating the attack of combat cars.

The Mechanized Brigade has altogether about 600 motor vehicles which can be classified as follows: 112 ten-ton combat cars; 18 armored cars; 70 open-top scout cars with armored sides; 24 machine-gun personnel carriers or "half-trucks," 119 motorcycles; scores of repair and wrecking trucks; kitchen and baggage trucks; and vehicles of supply train.

The ten-ton combat car is almost the same as a tank. It has a maximum speed of 50 or 60 miles an hour and is a good cross-country vehicle. Fixed on the combat car are four machine-guns, including one heavy type which can be used against hostile light tanks. The machine-gun mounted at the rear of the car can also be used as an anti-aircraft weapon against diving planes. The car's armor is strong enough to withstand rifle and .30 caliber machine-gun fire from the enemy. Many combat cars, especially those in which officers are riding, are equipped with two-way radios. A combat car carries a normal crew of four persons and is the basic fighting machine of the mechanized Cavalry Brigade.

The "half-trucks" are vehicles with two rubber-tire wheels on the front and two tractors at the rear. They are speedy cars with fine cross-country ability. The machine-gun units of the mechanized Brigade ride on "half-trucks" with armored sides. The guns can be fired from mounted positions in the car. They can also be conveniently dismounted and placed in favorable ground positions against the enemy. In the latter case, the cars are usually hidden behind a hill or under cover. Moreover, a "half-truck" is an excellent machine for pulling out trucks sunk in mud.

The artillery pieces of the mechanized Brigade are of the 3-inch type and are towed by high-speed trucks. In a few minutes they can be put into firing position or pulled out. Consequently, a battery in action does not need to bother too much with cover and camouflage, because it can protect itself simply by changing positions quickly at short intervals.

The 7th Mechanized Cavalry Brigade, therefore, possesses several qualities which are of great importance in modern warfare. In the first place, it has great mobility. On the road it can maintain a speed of 35 miles an hour and in crossing country 25 miles an hour. Travelling a distance of over 300 miles a day is no longer an impossible task for a modern army.

Secondly, the Mechanized Brigade has great firepower, as its firing weapons are mainly machine-guns and light artillery, which are noted for a high rate of fire. Armor protection of the Brigade is another aid to the gunners for shooting daringly and rapidly.

Thirdly, it has an efficient system of communications. Two-way radios are available to officers, scouts and observation personnel, for such devices can be installed in combat cars and fast-moving vehicles. In addition to radio communication, there is a team of trained messengers on motorcycles.

Rough terrain, wooded land and marshy fields are not necessarily obstacles to the employment of mechanized units. The active part which the Mechanized Brigade was able to take in the Plattsburg maneuvers is a good example, for the Plattsburg area is broken by ravines, interlaced by water courses and swamps, and dotted with wooded and rocky hills. This correspondent has several times seen combat cars crossing rough terrain, penetrating through woods and climbing up hills of gentle slope. He has also witnessed a battery of the Mechanized Brigade going into action speedily in a muddy field. Only one vehicle sank into mud and was quickly pulled out by a "half-truck."

However, mechanized units have one disadvantage. Their movements can easily be discovered by hostile airplanes and good ground observation. During the Plattsburg maneuvers one could often see dust clouds mushrooming into the sky whenever the iron Cavalry Brigade was on the march. Observation planes, therefore, can keep quite a close track of a big-size mechanized unit in daytime. This deficiency may not be very serious, since mechanized troops are designed for fast-hitting actions.

The Mechanized Brigade is largely employed for a lightning attack on the flanks or rear of the enemy. After disorganizing the enemy's position, they quickly withdraw, and their withdrawal is immediately followed by an infantry attack. In many instances in which these tactics were tried in Plattsburg, the infantrymen were able to advance 1,000 yards or more against a considerably shaken foe.

Small detachments of a mechanized force can also be used advantageously for raiding purposes. Once a platoon of reconnaissance cars of the iron cavalry surprised the Headquarters of the 43rd Division in the Plattsburg war games. According to the story from the "enemy," the message center of the Division was captured and destroyed. But according to the Mechanized Brigade, the division commander, his staff and command post were captured. Also, a colonel, commanding the 169th Infantry, was made the victim of a small mechanized unit when he was making a reconnaissance tour.

Penetrating a weak spot of the enemy line, a mechanized detachment can successfully raid supply centers and transportation trucks. However, it should guard itself against being too ambitious behind the enemy lines, because raiding activities can be quickly reported and easily checked. A few exceptions are, of course, possible.

On one occasion in the maneuvers four combat cars of the Mechanized Brigade made a wide turning movement of 90 miles and took up a position well in the enemy rear atop two hills. They remained there all day observing the "enemy" movements and reporting them by radio to Corps Headquarters.

In the employment of a mechanized force careful reconnaissance, night march and mass action are most desirable. A very careful reconnaissance is always advisable preceding the operation of mechanized troops. This rule applies particularly to a lightning attack which requires a thorough knowledge of the terrain, because tanks and combat cars can run blindly into dangerous areas and traps set up by the enemy.

Even road marches require continuous reconnaissance. During the Plattsburg maneuvers, the Mechanized Cavalry Brigade on one occasion made a long strategic march. Two hours delay occurred because of a slight error made by a soldier posted at a road fork to give the right direction. Instead of directing the marching column to take the road on the right, he pointed to the one on the left. Although the mistake was soon discovered and corrected, the two hours delay had a bad effect on the subsequent big offensive, which was carefully planned prior to the long march.

Night march has the benefit of preserving secrecy of the movement of mechanized troops. They can march on roads without lights at an average rate of 15 miles an hour. Hostile airplanes at night are unable to observe such a movement except by the use of flares, which were not experimented with during the war games at Plattsburg. Also, the noise created by a marching mechanized column sometimes can be heard in places several miles away.

In the last night of the Plattsburg maneuvers the Mechanized Brigade made a long march from one extreme flank of the "hostile" army to the other. Late in the preceding evening it made an attack on the "enemy" left flank and early the following morning it was able to launch a surprising offensive against the extreme right of the opposing army. For nearly a whole night mechanized units marched behind their friendly troops without lights. The "enemy" admitted that they had failed to discover any movement of the iron cavalry until dawn the next morning, when several observation planes located the mechanized troops.

It is also very desirable that mechanized troops operate in mass formations whenever possible. In Plattsburg, combat cars attacking in mass repeatedly proved to be a dangerous blow to the "enemy." However, small mechanized units entrusted with raiding missions sometimes can also reap gratifying results.

A mechanized force of considerable size is by no means invulnerable. In Plattsburg last autumn the Mechanized Brigade was sometimes placed in an embarassing situation by motorized units and foot troops.

In a mimic war between the 18th Infantry Brigade and the 7th Mechanized Cavalry Brigade on one side and the 1st Division on the opposing side, the latter organized several motorized units—infantrymen transported by fast-moving trucks. One battalion under the command of Major Blizzard was given the mission of capturing Russia Mountain (in the vicinity of Plattsburg). The battalion moved so fast that the umpires had to prevent it from seizing the mountain immediately. However, the battalion gradually worked and fought its way up the 1,400-foot wooded peak.

The commanding generals of both the 18th Infantry Brigade and the Mechanized Brigade were "imperilled" with their entire command posts by the operation of this and other motorized units of the 1st Division.

For combatting tanks General Haskell, commanding the 2nd Corps in the maneuvers, organized a special motorized battalion consisting of two batteries of field artillery, some engineers, a radio intelligence unit and a reconnaissance detachment. Being highly mobile, the special battalion could rush to any spot where a good-size mechanized unit was attempting to make an attack. The two batteries of light field guns were, of course, used to destroy tanks or hinder their advance. The engineers could demolish bridges, set up road blocks and construct tank traps. For fighting against tanks, anti-tank guns are usually preferred to artillery. General Haskell put field artillery units into his special battalion probably because anti-tank guns were not available at the time.

The lessons gained in the Plattsburg maneuvers seem to show that a superior number of motorized troops is quite capable of fighting against a smaller mechanized force. The former simply uses trucks to transport men and guns speedily to the desired positions and then detruck and fight as foot troops on ground. Therefore, to equip and train a motorized army is much cheaper and easier compared with a mechanized one. Modern trucks also proved in the maneuvers to run quite well on poor roads and possess considerable cross-country ability.

When a nation is unable to undertake any large scale motorization of its army, the organization of some special units, motorized by modern trucks and equipped with anti-tank guns, is a great help for meeting the menace of mechanized troops.

If no motorized units are available, sometimes foot troops alone can successfully combat tanks. One night during the Plattsburg maneuvers the infantrymen of the 1st Division attacked the regiment of the Mechanized Brigade. In a few hours the latter became quite helpless, as the combat cars could not use lights which might make them easy targets in the night. Without lights they cannot operate in the field, as they may fall into ravines and traps. Therefore, one good way for foot troops to fight against a large mechanized unit is by drawing it away from its supporting infantry in daytime and launching a furious attack against it in the night.

The Mechanized Brigade is a powerful arm and a great asset in any modern army. It was outstanding throughout the Plattsburg maneuvers. It possesses several unsurpassable fighting qualities. Probably the best defense against a mechanized force is another mechanized force. However, this does not necessarily mean that it is unbeatable by other types of troops.

'Justice' in Franco's Spain

LITTLE is known of the fate which awaits Spanish citizens arrested by the state police or the private agents of the Phalangist (fascist) movement, states a report from Madrid by the *No-Frontier News Service*, a Socialist news bulletin published at Room 614, 1201 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A. and which has correspondents in various parts of the world. The Spanish newspapers say nothing about the sentences pronounced against men and women arrested by Franco's police on political grounds, the report says, and then continues:

"These prisoners, it appears, are numerous. Sometimes their names are published, when they are prominent, or if they happened to be in the public eye at the time of their arrest. Thousands of political opponents of the Franco regime are still at liberty. These are in hidding. The police hunt for them ceaselessly, day and night. Often the military judges themselves order the arrest of those denounced as enemies of the regime.

"In this way the *No-Frontier News Service* has learned, from a reliable source, but one which for obvious reasons cannot now be given, the astounding activity of one single tribunal, No. 11, which is working permanently in Madrid, on Pacific Street, and which recently summoned the Madrid businessman, Vicent Tarode, to appear. Since the surrender of Madrid, this tribunal has handled 55,514 political trials in a city numbering, in normal times, about a million population. This tribunal alone has condemned just over a twentieth of the normal population of Madrid to various penalties, which are not published abroad, and which are not even known inside the country, for the press would not dare to print them in spite of its recently-acquired 'freedom.'

"The sentences passed by this tribunal have reached the terrible daily rate of 165, or the monthly rate of 5,046. The exact figures of the death sentence are not known, but the foregoing figures by themselves alone suffice to establish that this tribunal has beaten all records. Where are the proofs against prisoners who can be judged and sentenced at the rate of twenty an hour throughout every working period of the day?"

Spain under General Franco, assuming the above figures give anything like an accurate picture, is living up to the standards of bestial blood-letting set by the older dictatorships. Mannerheim in Finland and Horthy in Hungary slaughtered thousands in 1919. Mussolini followed suit in 1923, Chiang Kai-shek in 1927. Hitler in 1933-34 and since, Stalin about the same time. Franco, parvenu among the dictators, is now showing his mettle.

Britain Prepares Public Mind for Intensified War; Churchill Cautiously Woos the Kremlin

MOSCOW CREATES NEW KARELO-FINNISH REPUBLIC

Creation of the 12th Soviet Republic — the Karelo-Finnish Federated Soviet Republic — was voted by the Soviet Supreme Council in Moscow on Mar. 31. The new republic embraces the one-time autonomous Karelian Republic, plus the territories ceded to the U.S.S.R. under the recent Soviet-Finnish peace treaty. The latter include the whole of the Karelian Isthmus with the towns of Viipuri (Viborg), Attrea, Kegsholm, the left shore of Lake Ladoga with the towns of Sortavala and Suojaervi, and Kuolojaervi in the north. The strip of territory flanking the former Soviet border near Leningrad is included in the Soviet Russian Republic.

THE most noteworthy feature of the past week's news of the European war has been the actions of British statesmen in preparing the public mind for an early intensification of the conflict and all that is bound to mean in human suffering. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, spoke over the radio on Mar. 30 to predict an early outbreak of violent warfare. "It seems to me," he declared, "that intensification of the struggle is to be expected and we are by no means inclined to shrink from it. We do not conceal from ourselves that trials and tribulations lie before us far beyond anything we have so far undergone and we know that supreme exertions will be required of the British and French nations."

On the subject of neutrals, Churchill had this to say: "It might have been a very short war if the neutral states who share our convictions upon fundamental matters had stood together at one signal and in one line. But we did not count on this and therefore are not dismayed."

The position of Europe's unfortunate neutrals came into the limelight again on Apr. 2 when Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain addressed the House of Commons with the declaration that "the Allies are determined to continue to intensify the blockade (of Germany) in every way." Britain, he said, would do everything possible to halt iron ore shipments from Scandinavia to Germany and added that "other measures are under consideration. His Majesty's ships already have taken certain particular steps." He then warned the neutral states against Germany, saying that "any aid the neutrals might give Germany might, if carried far enough, render them liable to the hideous fate that has overtaken previous victims of German policy."

This obvious pressure on neutrals to abandon their neutrality (for Chamberlain is inviting them, in so many words, to break off their normal trade with the Reich so that the Allies can complete the blockade), makes Allied fulminations against the Nazis for *their* pressure on neutrals look like the crassest hypocrisy. Neutrality, it would seem, is only really neutral when it favors the Allied cause against Germany. That the neutrals are remaining as neutral as they can in the existing circumstances was illustrated by the action of the Norwegian Government on Mar. 28 in interning a German submarine which violated Norway's territorial waters. This action was taken at the grave risk of active Nazi displeasure, for the Germans claimed that the U-boat had entered Norway's waters only because of bad weather and mechanical disablement. Oslo rejected this explanation and interned the ship.

In preparation for a stepping-up of the conflict, the British Government is working diplomatically to insure that the Allies will not be faced by any other enemies but Nazi Germany—at least for some time to come. Japan is being actively wooed by the well-known appeasement methods, and similar action is being taken with regard to Soviet Russia. In the radio speech previously quoted, Winston Churchill made the following significant remarks concerning Anglo-Soviet relations: "It is not part of our policy to seek war with Russia. There is no need for Russia to be drawn into the struggle unless, upon the promptings of obsolete imperialist ambition, she wishes to do so of her own volition."

This bid for Soviet friendship is reportedly showing signs of real results. Soviet circles in London are said to be dropping broad hints that Moscow would by no means be averse to reopening negotiations for an Anglo-Soviet trade agreement. The London press prominently featured a speech delivered by M. Molotov, Soviet Foreign Commissar, before the Soviet Supreme Council on Mar. 29, because Molotov made conspicuously little mention of Germany. He reaffirmed Soviet neutrality in the European war, declaring that Russia had refused to become the instrument of the Allies in their struggle against Germany. He also dropped a broad hint in the direction of Rumania. Said he: "There is one question pending between Russia and Rumania—that of Bessarabia. Russia has never recognized the annexation of Bessarabia by Rumania."

M. Jacob Suritz, Soviet Ambassador to France and the last of the "Litvinov diplomats," was recalled to Moscow last week when the French Government pronounced him *persona non grata* and demanded his recall. The envoy had undiplomatically sent a telegram to Mos-

What a War!

Daily Herald, London

Siegfried (in Berlin park): "Der trouble mit you, Swastik, is you haf no stomach for war."

Swastik: "Der trouble mit me, Siegfried, is I haf der stomach for food."

cow congratulating the Soviet on the successful conclusion of the war with Finland, in which he referred to France and Britain as "imperialist bandits." The fact that Moscow recalled the envoy and made no issue of the incident was taken to indicate Soviet desire to soften its attitude toward the Allies. Significant, too, of possible new developments in Allied-Soviet relations was the decision of the British Government to send its ambassador to Moscow, Sir William Seeds, back to his post. The envoy has been absent therefrom for many months.

The sixth meeting of the Allied Supreme War Council took place on Mar. 28. A communique issued at its conclusion may be considered significant:

Dream Ship

Barrow in Jersey Journal

"The British and French Governments mutually undertake that during the present war they will neither negotiate nor conclude an armistice or treaty of peace, except by mutual agreement. They undertake not to discuss peace terms before they reach complete agreement on the conditions necessary to ensure for each of them an effective and lasting guarantee of their security and to effect the reconstruction, with the assistance of their nations, of an international order which will ensure the liberty of peoples, respect for the law, and maintenance of peace in Europe."

If Allied solidarity is so complete and unshakeable as we have been asked to believe, one wonders why it was considered necessary to bind the parties publicly by this declaration.

The growing opposition of the British working-class to the war was revealed recently in a report by the *No-Frontier News Service*, which is published in the United States and which has correspondents in England and many other countries. Quoting the *New Leader*, organ of the British Independent Labor Party, the report says that 46 local Labor Party organizations in England have condemned the war and refused to support the Government in its prosecution. Among recent additions to the list were mentioned the local Labor Parties of Central Newcastle, Ripon, Bournemouth, Grantham, Bodmin, Hornsey, Gateshead, Christchurch, Holderness, Finchley and Friern Barnet, Birkenshaw, Ayrshire Federation, Hoddeston and District, and Mid-Bedfordshire. Other labor organizations which have taken an anti-war stand, the report said, included 23 trade union branches, the Scottish Socialist Party, two cooperatives, the Nottingham Cooperative Party and the Stoke (Coventry) Cooperative Men's Guild.

According to a *Transocean* report from New York on Mar. 26, the New South Wales section of the Australian Labor Party, at its Easter convention, passed a resolution by 195 votes to 88 demanding immediate unconditional peace since "the British imperialists were the actual originators of this war against Germany."

H. G. Wells Flays British Government's War Policy

THE famous British author H. G. Wells came into the limelight again on Mar. 28 when, speaking at the British Student Congress in Leeds, he roundly criticized a British Government war publication entitled *The British Case*. Wells achieved notoriety a few weeks ago when he publicly advocated the bombing of German cities.

In his address to the British students, Wells said that *The British Case* would damn Britain in the eyes of the United States and other neutrals and might antagonize France. Prime Minister Chamberlain and Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax were "playing about" with the war, the famous author charged. "I challenge you to read *The British Case*," he said, "and say whether Halifax is a fit and proper person to continue in charge of our foreign affairs."

Mr. Wells had much more to say as well. "If we don't end the war, the war will end us," he declared. Judging by his earlier advocacy of the bombing of German cities, he didn't mean by this that the Allies should seek peace by negotiation, but that they should embark quickly on a mighty effort to encompass Germany's defeat.

"Decay is everywhere," Mr. Wells continued, "and the morale of this war, from the fighting viewpoint, is nothing like it was when we went to war in 1914. Then there was a simple show of patriotism which was almost universal." In the last war, he recalled, "we could throw out ministers and throw out our government. Now, after six months of renewed war, there is much more suppression of opinion and news. Why? Everybody knows our government is grossly incompetent, yet no one dares to attempt replacement." He asked why there was "all this hysterical trust in loyalty to the government. It is psychologically different only in degree from what is happening in Germany. Germans adhere to Hitler because they fear complete chaos if his gang breaks down."

It is understandable that a speech of such pungency was not reported in Shanghai by the British *Reuter* agency, which had to leave the job to *United Press*, an American concern. One wonders whether the speech was reported in newspapers in England.

Recently, Wells published a new book—a short one of less than 150 pages—entitled *The New World Order*, in which he was as frank as in his speech to the British students. The real reason for Britain's war against Germany, he said, is the British ruling class fear of losing wealth and power. The Nazi regime is a form of social revolution, he averred, and Britain's rulers "fear a day of reckoning with their long-bamboozled lower classes."

Of the Chamberlain government's professed war aim—to "get rid of Hitler"—Wells wrote: "Hitler, like the Hozenzollerns, is a mere offensive pustule on the face of a deeply ailing world. To get rid of him and his Nazis will be no more a cure for the world's ills than scraping will heal measles. The disease will manifest itself in some new eruption. It is the system of nationalist individualism and uncoordinated enterprise that is the world's disease, and it is the whole system that has to go. It has to be reconditioned down to its foundations or replaced. It cannot hope to 'muddle through' amiably, wastefully and dangerously a second time.

"It is the most dangerous and wrong-headed view of the world situation to treat the totalitarian countries as differing fundamentally from the rest of the world." Instead of condemning the Nazis and exalting the British Empire, he reversed the shield: "Whatever we may think of the quality and deeds of the Nazi or Fascist regimes or the follies of their leaders, we must at any rate concede that they attempt, however clumsily, to reconstruct life in a collectivist fashion. They are efforts to adjust and construct and so far they are in advance of the British ruling class.

No Change

Canard Enchaine, Paris

First Private: "I wish I could get back to my peace-time job."

Second Private: "So do I."

First Private: "What did you do before the war?"

Second Private: "A soldier."

First Private: "Me too."

"The British oligarchy, demoralized and slack with the accumulated wealth of a century of advantage, bought off social upheaval for a time by the deliberate and socially demoralizing appeasement of the dole. It has made no adequate effort to employ or educate these surplus people; it has just pushed the dole at them. It even tries to buy off the leader of the Labor Party with a salary of £2,000 a year. The British Empire has shown itself the least constructive of all governing networks. It produces no new deals, no 5-year plans; it keeps on trying to stave off its inevitable dissolution and carry on upon the old lines—and apparently it will do that until it has nothing more to give away."

Wells went on to express the view that most Englishmen, secretly, are heartily sick of Mr. Chamberlain and his government, but they cannot face up to a political split in wartime. "The British crowd is already a sullen crowd. The world has not seen it in such a bad temper for a century and a half, and let there be no mistake about it—it is far less in a temper with the Germans than it is with its own rulers. This time our rulers will emerge discredited and frustrated from the conflict to face a disorganized population in a state of mutinous inquiry. They have made preposterous promises to restore Poland and they will certainly have to eat their words on that. Or, what is more probable, the government will give place to another administration which will be able to eat those words for them with a better grace."

There is much more of similar dynamite quality. What H. G. Wells says many other people must be thinking, while still others will begin to think thus. No government can survive such strong criticism—unless it succeeds in silencing it. Perhaps Britain's Emergency Powers Act will catch up with Mr. Wells.

Wuyuan Again Taken By Japanese Forces

WUYUAN, terminus of the Paotow-Wuyuan highway in western Suiyuan, was reoccupied by Japanese forces on Mar. 26, according to field dispatches reaching Peiping the following day, the Japanese *Domei* agency reported. Both the old and new cities of Wuyuan, it will be recalled, had been taken by Chinese troops on Mar. 21 and the event was hailed in Chinese reports as a major military victory.

Japanese forces withdrew from Wuyuan in the middle of February after routing troops under Gen. Fu Tso-yi south of the Yellow River and west of a line connecting Linho and Shanpa, but a warning was issued that they would return if Chinese troops returned, *Domei* reported, adding that the fresh occupation of the city by the Japanese was in execution of this threat, since Gen. Fu's army on Mar. 20 re-entered the city. In the battle which preceded the new Japanese occupation the following day, the Chinese suffered casualties totalling 1,500 dead before they beat a retreat, it was claimed.

Chinese troops have resumed their offensive against Japanese positions in Siaoshan, on the south bank of the Chientang River, opposite Hangchow, in Chekiang Province, the *Sin Wan Pao* reported Apr. 2. Meanwhile, tension is said to have risen in the Chekiang port of Wenchow due to preparations by Japanese naval units for the launching of fresh attacks along the Chekiang coast.

Fighting in the region of Nanning, Kwangsi Province, is still proceeding fiercely according to reports from Chungking. The *National Herald*, local Chinese newspaper, reported Apr. 1 that the Chinese military authorities have dispatched two more crack divisions to Kwangsi. A Japanese attempt to take Lungchow, near the Kwangsi-French Indo-China border, is said to have been frustrated. Lungchow was bombed by Japanese planes on Mar. 25 and large stores of gasoline and oil destroyed.

Japan-Colombia Barter Accord Said Concluded

Providing for a 16-fold increase in the average yearly value of Japanese exports to Colombia, a barter trade agreement was concluded between the Tokyo and the Caracas governments recently, the *Chugai Shogyo Shimpo*, Japan's leading commercial daily, reported Apr. 2. The accord would be announced on April 12, the newspaper stated.

Annual Japanese exports to Colombia under the accord, the *Chugai Shogyo* said, would amount to Yen 8,000,000 a year. They would comprise cotton piece-goods, rayon textiles and miscellaneous goods. Japanese imports from Colombia would be ox hides, coffee and other raw products.

Don Federico M. Quintana, head of the Argentine Mission to Japan, was decorated by the Japanese Emperor on Apr. 2 with the Order of the Sacred Treasure, First Class, in recognition of his services towards the promotion of amity and commerce between Japan and the Argentine.

Chungking Claims 35 Nippon Planes Destroyed

Two squadrons of heavy Chinese bombers raided the Japanese air base at Yuncheng, Shansi, on Apr. 3, destroying 35 Japanese planes which were on the airfield, and also scoring direct hits on Japanese munitions and gasoline depots at Yochow, it was officially announced in Chungking.

The first bombing squadron raided the Japanese airbase for North China, at Yuncheng, and, in spite of intense Japanese anti-aircraft fire, all Chinese planes returned safely to their bases. No Japanese pursuit ships took to the air, it was reported.

The second Chinese squadron took off from a base in free China and located the headquarters of the Japanese forces in Central China at Yochow, on the shores of Tungting Lake, it was announced. The Chinese raiders bombed a Japanese munitions depot and a gasoline depot. The Japanese offered no resistance, it was announced.

Mrs. Francis B. Sayre Broadcasts On China's Industrial Cooperatives

Editor's Note:—Following is the text of a broadcast on the Chinese Industrial Cooperatives given on Feb. 20 by Mrs. Francis B. Sayre, wife of the U. S. High Commissioner to the Philippines, over two Manila stations. Mrs. Sayre is Hon. President of the Philippine Association for Industrial Cooperatives in China, which has 200 members. Since October, 1938 the Philippines have sent nearly Ch.$600,000 to the cooperatives in China. These funds started the first cooperatives in Kwangtung and Fukien provinces, and also the first "guerrilla industry" units in Anhwei and the Northwest.

THE basic facts are these. Five to seven U. S. dollars will give one Chinese worker employment. Using the economically sound principle of cooperative societies, the money is used as loan at 6-8% interest, handled through the International Committee with an office in Hongkong. When the loan is repaid, the money is assigned to still another project.

The Technical Adviser is Mr. Rewi Alley, who for a number of years was familiar with the great industrial areas in Shanghai, as Factory Inspector for the Municipal Council. Under his direction, four main centers have been set up in free China. Thousands of technicians and skilled workers, forced out of employment, have been enabled to earn a livelihood for themselves and their families.

1,300 Cooperatives

Vast areas of China have been opened to industrial advance along simple lines. More than 1,300 cooperatives are now operating, including units for tanning leather, building small boats, making matches, candles, soap and leather goods, for weaving, spinning, knitting, printing, mining coal and iron, gold washing, flour milling, producing sulphuric acid for converting vegetable oils into fuel substitutes, for making alcohol, medical cotton, ceramics, and operating machine shops.

Because it is impossible to keep fifty million people on relief, we believe employment is the only solution. Cooperative societies fit, psychologically and socially, into the Chinese economic situation. The rapidity with which the idea has spread has definitely proved its value in assisting the Chinese people to help themselves.

The aim is to establish 30,000 cooperatives. Our hope is that the method may re-make the entire economy of China, lifting the levels of living for millions of people, utilizing great untouched natural resources that can be made available, and helping relieve the combined horrors of homelessness and lack of work. This plan has a national Constitution, worked out by a League of Nations adviser, by Rewi Alley, by competent Chinese engineers, and by American professors in Chinese universities. In spite of their rapid growth, the units are being linked together to form a great enterprise, meeting local needs and solving a country-wide problem.

Amazing Opportunities

The industrial cooperatives are China's adjustment to a new situation. Decentralized and mobile as they are, the units have offered amazing opportunities for well-trained technicians and organizers to grow a new and greater China. They are directly in line with the promotion in China of democracy on a grand scale. Every cooperative worker is an owner, and therefore a leader, in his new task. A new social consciousness is evident in the vicinity of each unit. The Chinese loyalty to family and clan is spreading to what might be called in the west "community welfare." The nation is being bound together by a common, unified economic program.

It will be interesting to Americans to learn that two Chinese engineers, developing the industrial cooperatives, are graduates of American engineering schools and have been splendidly trained in the Ford motor works. This would seem to point in the direction of Mr. Henry Ford's dream of decentralizing modern industry. These two engineers are among the best in China. They gave up higher-paid positions, to pioneer in industrializing interior China. Another adviser is "Jimmie" Yen, well-known in America for simplifying the study of the Chinese language.

Rescue from Despair

In the face of a world of destructive energy, the dramatic quality of the work of industrial cooperatives in China is fascinating, especially when we can share in promoting it. The movement is epic in its possibilities. To save millions from poverty, disease, despair and death, as a result of their own efforts, is a masterly way to prove the power of creative human enterprise.

Only capital is required. There are plenty of raw materials, plenty of skilled workers, the market is wide open for finished goods. Every dollar received is put to work at once. Everything produced is sold immediately.

As an example of how rapid the development of the idea has been, here are a few details. The first industrial cooperatives were created in Shensi, near Sian. Mr. Alley and a Chinese associate took a thousand refugees there, from four different provinces. Three days after their arrival, a group of blacksmiths set up a cooperative foundry. The second unit was made up of 30 stocking knitters, who carried their knitting machines from Sian. Next came a soap and candle cooperative of 12 members, and fourth, a printing cooperative. Within two months, forty cooperatives were operating, and the soap and candle makers had paid back $500 of the $2,000 capital loaned to them.

Another illustration is that of inmates of a Buddhist hospital for opium addicts, who came saying they smoked opium only because they could get no work to do. They asked for money to start a flour mill beside a mountain stream. Now they are effecting their own recovery, in healthful employment.

Christian Groups Participate

Christian groups have organized into cooperatives in many sections, including the territory controlled by the Eighth Route Army. One group of 700 organized, and reported their qualifications. They were given a capital loan of $4,000, and formed cooperatives for weaving, spinning, chemical work, tanning, leather goods and metal-working. Their evangelical spirit has been extended to economic uplift of a most practical variety.

It is estimated that $1.00 put to work in industrial cooperatives is worth $100 of any other kind of production, or relief. Prices for all goods are high because of the demand, and therefore small industries can thrive quickly.

The local cooperatives are self-managing and therefore democratic. The chairman and committee of directors are elected by the members, and no one can buy more than 20% of the shares. Wages are decided by vote of the members, in harmony with the state of the finances. This first actual experience in democracy can easily prove the needed transition step for China's advance toward the republican form of government.

Our Philippine Association is only one of many centers for raising funds. Your contributions may be sent to us in Manila, to the International Committee in Hongkong, or to the New York office at 57 William St. I commend the industrial cooperatives of China to your interest and to your practical generosity.

Nippon Planes Bombard Anhwei American Mission

The buildings of the Christian and Missionary Alliance in Taiping, Anhwei, were destroyed and their caretaker killed, when Japanese airplanes bombed the city March 19, according to reports received in Shanghai this week. The mission is American.

The Nipponese planes subjected the city to a four-hour bombardment, from 8 a.m. to noon, reducing it to ruins and killing many of its inhabitants.

Taiping is in South Anhwei, along the highway from Tunki, where the headquarters of General Ku Chu-tung, commander-in-chief of the Third War Area, were once located, to Kweichi, the river port opposite Anking. It is located directly north of Wuhu.

Normandie Attached for Debts to American Firms

The giant French Transatlantic liner s.s. Normandie, which has been lying alongside a Manhattan pier since the outbreak of the European war, was attached Mar. 31 to cover debts of U.S.$281,000 owed by the owners to 103 American firms, *Transocean* reported from New York. The writ of attachment, issued by Federal court, showed that the owners had not settled claims arising from the fire which destroyed their s.s. Paris last year.

Insurance Case Witnesses Testify To Japanese Looting North of Creek

TESTIMONY showing that Japanese armed forces in the Shanghai area were responsible for large-scale looting activities in districts north of Soochow Creek after the retreat of the Chinese armies in November, 1937 has been given by numerous witnesses in the United States Court for China in a civil case which opened before Judge Milton J. Helmick on Mar. 18. The case is one in which the Hwa Tung Electrical and General Engineering Works is suing the Home Insurance Company for U.S.$27,170.65 under a war-risk policy, the claim being for damages to the plaintiff company's plant and stock consequent upon the hostilities.

The insurance company declares the claim fraudulent, contending that the Hwa Tung Company removed most of its machinery and stock from the Point Road premises before the hostilities broke out. Harris G. Nelson of Sellett & Nelson represents the insurance company, while Cornell S. Franklin of Franklin & Harrington is appearing for the Hwa Tung Company.

Found Plant Looted

Testifying on Mar. 18, the opening day of the trial, Yao Teh-fu, senior partner in the plaintiff firm, told the Court that prior to the hostilities there were more than 900 workmen and a staff of 50 in the technical and business offices of the firm, which had its premises at 959 Point Road in Yangtszepoo. On August 14, 1937, the day after the Sino-Japanese hostilities commenced in the Shanghai area, the plant was closed down and locked up. Witness said that he first returned to the factory in 1938, having been unable to do so previously because he could not secure a Japanese pass. Meanwhile, in October, 1938, he had opened a small plant on Edinburgh Road, since he was unable to reoccupy the Point Road premises, which he said had been thoroughly looted.

At a subsequent heaaring on Mar. 22 Superintendent Richard J. Bennett of the Shanghai Municipal Police, who was inspector in charge of Wayside Police Station both during and immediately after the hostilities, testified that there had been wholesale looting in the district carried out by "members of the Japanese forces." In reply to a question by Attorney Nelson, the police officer said he meant by this members of the Japanese Naval Landing Party. Asked whether he had seen any Chinese engaged in looting, the witness replied in the negative.

Free Hand for Looters

Answering further questions, Bennett said that on several occasions Japanese had been seen looting, among the looters being men in semi-military garb. Asked by Attorney Nelson whether the looting had not taken place "under the very eye of the Japanese Naval Landing Party," witness answered that "nobody was taking any notice of it." Nor had he ever seen any Japanese soldier attempting to stop another from looting.

Starting in December, 1937, the witness went on to say, wholesale looting went on and there was a systematic removal of machinery, and iron and steel materials of every description. Asked whether this was done by the Japanese, witness replied that Chinese coolies did the removing, usually supervised by members of the Japanese forces or civilian semi-uniformed Japanese. Witness could not say under just what branch of the Japanese services the looting was carried out—"It might have been under the supervision of the Japanese Naval Landing Party, but it was under the supervision of the Japanese forces." Three large dumps of machinery and scrap metal were accumulated in the Wayside district, he said, and the Japanese later carted them away.

Testimony showing that the Hwa Tung plant had been looted was given by William C. Walker, Consumers' Engineering Assistant of the Shanghai Power Company, which had extensive business dealings with the plaintiff company. Walker said he visited the company's premisses at the end of August, 1937 and found they had been broken into. "It looked as though it had been thoroughly ransacked. The front gate was broken open and stuff was lying all over the place." Witness did not see any looting himself and had no actual knowledge of the identity of the looters, but he saw plenty of signs of the effects of the looting.

Noise in the Night

Another witness was Sha Sze-foh, foreman of the Shanghai Egg and Cold Storage Plant, situated next door to the Hwa Tung plant. He said he saw lights burning in the supposedly closed electrical goods factory and heard sounds of hammering issuing therefrom at night. Having heard the sounds three nights in succession, he concluded that the premises were being looted and he informed Mr. Yao, the senior partner in the electrical firm. He said he did not dare go into plant to see what was happening, because he feared Japanese soldiers.

When the case came up for hearing on April 1, W. T. Cromby of Nielson and Malcolm, insurance assessors, said he had witnessed looting in the Wayside and Yangtszepoo districts by organized bands during the latter part of 1937 when he had occasion to travel through those districts on various jobs. Witness said he could recall at least a dozen big scrap dumps. The machinery came from factories, shops and hovels all over the area. It was taken from the dumps to wharves along the Whangpoo, particularly the N.Y.K. and O.S.K. wharves. Japanese trucks were invariably used for removing the metal, witness stated.

Charles Gresser, German employee of the Rieber Feather Company, said he lived at 1010 Point Road, almost directly opposite the Hwa Tung factory. He continued living there throughout the early weeks of the fighting in 1937 and saw scrap dumps springing up everywhere. He named three in and near Point Road, one next to his own plant, one next to the Hwa Tung plant, and one farther up the road. He said he had personally seen the Japanese looting a cigarette factory, a wine shop and a soap hong.

At a further hearing on Apr. 2, Detective-Inspector Hutton of the Shanghai Municipal Police said he saw members of the Japanese Residents' Corporation removing scrap-iron from buildings and street-corner dumps early in 1938. The Wayside Police Station, to which witness was attached, had protested to the commander of the Japanese Naval Landing Party, he said, but the commander said he could do nothing as the Japanese Residents' Corporation had obtained passes to "clean up the district." Individual Japanese, the commander was quoted as having said, had been issued passes for specified roads, and "everything between those roads was their property."

Reporter Arrested

V. F. Meisling, *North-China Daily News* reporter, told how he had gone into the area in January, 1938 and had seen Japanese and Chinese coolies loading scrap-iron on to trucks on Point Road. Two Japanese ronin arrested him while he was taking pictures and his camera was confiscated when he was released.

Wang Ching-wei Men Nab, Question Newspaperman

Chu Tso-tung, manager of the American-owned Chinese-language *Hwa Mei Won Pao* was detained at 35 and 76 Jessfield Road (Wang Ching-wei and Japanese Special Service headquarters in the Badlands) for over 15 hours on Apr. 2 and questioned with regard to the policy of his newspaper before being released.

At about midnight on Apr. 1-2, Mr. Chu was in the Honeymoon gambling den on Great Western Road when one of the attendants told him that someone wished to see him outside. When he arrived outside, a man asked him whether he was "Mr. T. T. Chu." He answered in the affirmative and was led to a group of four or five other men who asked him the same question. They also wanted to know whether he was carrying a pistol. When he said that he did not, they produced Mausers and forced Mr. Chu into a waiting motorcar which dashed to 35 Jessfield Road, where Mr. Chu was questioned for the better part of the night.

The following morning, Mr. Chu was sent to 76 Jessfield Road, from where he was released just after 3 p.m. The S.M.P. did not investigate the case, as it occurred in territory outside their jurisdiction.

Godown Fire Causes $1,000,000 Damage

Close to a million dollars worth of silk and cotton are feared to have been destroyed in a huge blaze which gutted a portion of the Ewo Silk Godown at 796 North Soochow Road on the night of Mar. 27. Seven machines of the Shanghai Fire Brigade were employed to combat the blaze, which lasted several hours.

Wang Ching-wei's Puppet Regime Makes its Bow

WANG Ching-wei was installed as the puppet head of a Japanese-sponsored regime in China on March 30, when he announced the "return of the National Government" to Nanking with himself as acting president of the regime. The inauguration ceremony was participated in by all the puppet officials under the leadership of Wang, supervised by high Japanese army officers and witnessed by a gathering of foreign correspondents.

In a proclamation issued on the day of its founding, the new regime declared that its two major policies would be the "realization of peace" and the "enforcement of constitutional government." The realization of peace aims at ending all past controversies and the establishment of future amicable relations between China and Japan, the proclamation stated.

Laws to be Abolished

"All policies adopted and all laws and decrees enforced in the past that run counter to these declared policies will be abolished or amended," the proclamation further said, in order that reciprocal and equal economic cooperation between China and Japan may be realized, thus laying the foundation of co-existence and co-prosperity.

The puppet document made a scathing attack on "personal dictatorship," which, it said, was an obstacle to the genuine consolidation of the people and which has to be abolished. In this connection, vigorous suppression and weeding out of all traces of Communism was also stressed.

After claiming to be the "only legal Government" in China, the puppet Nanking regime finally made a strong bid for support of the National Government at Chungking: "It is hoped that the Chungking regime will sink all prejudices and cooperate in devising ways and means to readjust the present situation and tide over the national crisis."

Ten Point Political Program

Simultaneous with the issuance of the proclamation, the Nanking regime also announced a ten-point political program, which among other matters emphasizes peace at home and abroad, destruction of military dictatorship, enforcement of constitutional government, establishment of a "Central Bank of China" to unity currency systems, anti-communism and national reconstruction. The program, in full, follows:

1. To adopt a policy of good neighborliness and, through peaceful diplomacy, secure the independence and integrity of China's sovereignty and administration to enable her to share the responsibility for the establishment of permanent peace and a new order in East Asia.
2. To respect the legitimate rights and interests of friendly Powers: to readjust Sino-foreign relations: and to promote Sino-foreign friendship.
3. To unite with all friendly Powers for the purpose of counteracting the subversive and peace disturbing activities of the Communist Internationale.
4. To rehabilitate the troops who support peace and national reconstruction: to pacify and settle the guerrilla units; to organize a National Defense Army and to delimit the respective functions of military administration and military command with the object of destroying military dictatorship.

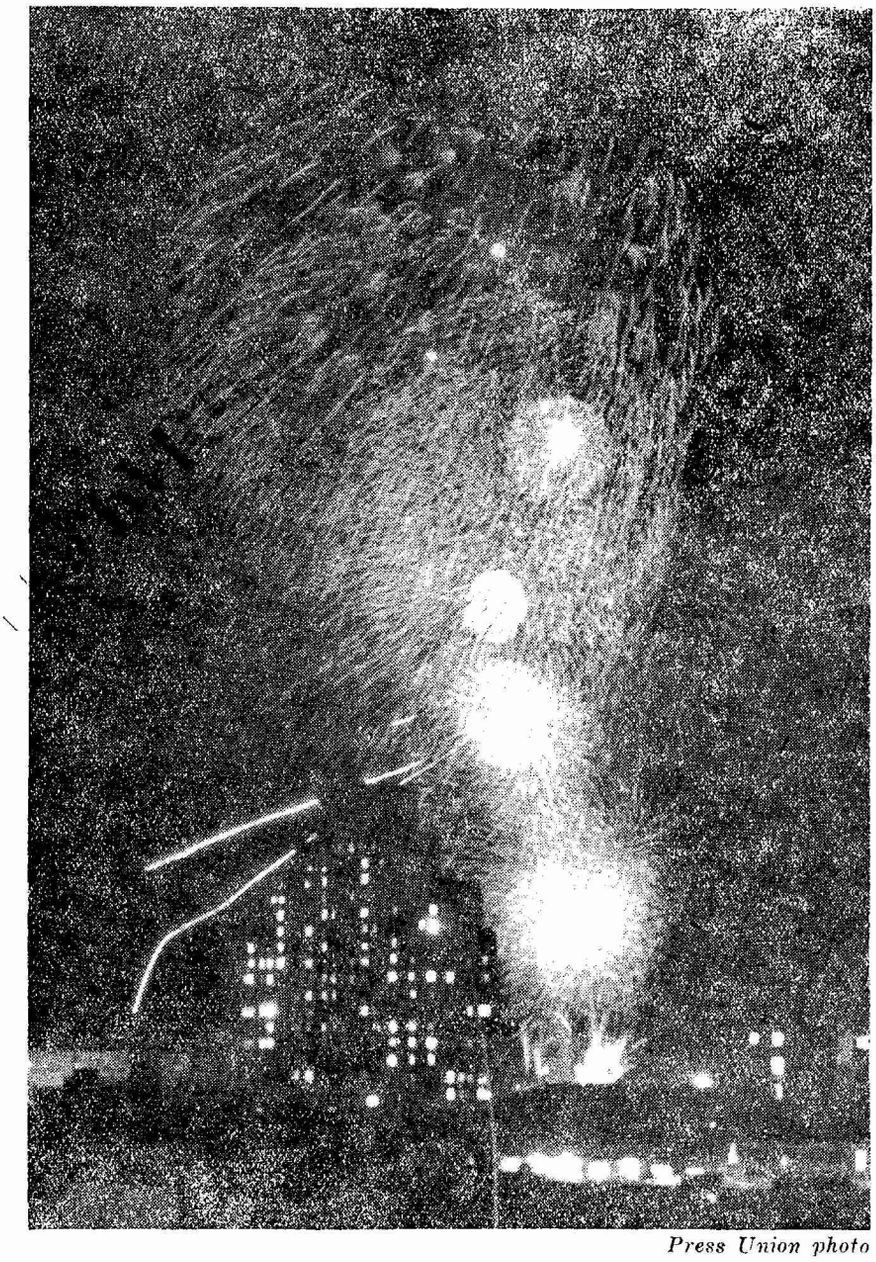
People of Ability Sought

5. To establish various grades of representative organs of the people, to enlist people of ability from every walk of life, and consolidate national public opinion in order to build up the foundation of democracy.
6. To convene a National Assembly (Kuo Min Ta Hui) to enact a constitution and to enforce Constitution and to enforce Constitutional Government (Hsien Cheng).
7. To invite the participation of foreign capital and the technical cooperation of friendly Powers in the economic rehabilitation and industrial development of the country.
8. To promote foreign trade with a view to securing equilibrium in the balance of international payments: to establish a Central Bank of China to unify currency systems with a view to stabilizing finance.

To Adjust Taxation

9. To readjust the system of taxation with a view to lessening the burden of the people: to rehabilitate the rural districts by rendering relief to the homeless refugees in order that they may return to their homes and resume their peaceful vocations.

Fireworks in Shanghai



Press Union photo

A fireworks display was put on in Shanghai on the night of March 30 to mark the inauguration of the new puppet government in Nanking. The fireworks were set off on Pootung Point, opposite The Bund. The lighted building seen in the picture is Broadway Mansions, in Hongkew, just across Soochow Creek.

10. To adopt anti-Communism, Peace and National Reconstruction as the guiding principles of educational policy; to promote scientific education and discard all misleading tendencies in the educational system of the past.

The first official act of the new puppet government after its installation was the summoning of a meeting of the "Central Political Council" headed by Wang Ching-wei. At the meeting, the names of the committee members, secretary-general, deputy secretary-general, chairmen and vice-chairmen of the various Committees of Experts were read. Subsequently twelve resolutions were adopted, mostly relating to regulations governing the organization of government organs and the appointment of administrative staff members.

Composition of C.P.C.

The composition of the "Central Political Council" is as follows:

President, Wang Ching-wei.
Secretary-General, Chou Fu-hai.
Deputy-Secretaries-General — Chen Chun-po. Lo Chun-hsiang.

1. Committee of Experts on Legal Affairs: Chairman, Mei Sze-ping; Vice-Chairman, Kin Yun-pe.
2. Committee of Experts on Interior Affairs: Chairman, Chen Chun; Vice-Chairman, Liu Yun.
3. Committee of Experts on Foreign Affairs: Chairman, Hsu Liang; Vice-Chairman, Chang Hsien-chin.
4. Committee of Experts on Military Affairs: Chairman, Pao Wen-yueh; Vice-Chairman, Ling Siao.
5. Committee of Experts on Finance: Chairman, Chen Chih-Shih; Vice-Chairman, Mei Chen-chih.
6. Committee of Experts on National Economy: Chairman, Chen Chun-hui; Vice-Chairman, Ho Ping-yin.
7. Committee of Experts on Communications: Chairman, Li Tsu-yu; Vice-Chairman, Chen Pe-fan.
8. Committee of Experts on Education: Chairman, Tsiao Ying; Vice-Chairman, Tang Hui-min.

The puppet C. P. C. meeting approved the appointment of members of the "Legislative Yuan" and the "Military Affairs Commission." The "Legislative Yuan" headed by Chen Kung-po consists of the following 50 members:

Hang Chih-shou, Liao Li-neng, Chu Chen-yue, Tao Si-san, Chen Chou-hsiu, Lan Wen-chin, Chang Shih-chieh, Chang Chao, Chen Chi-kwang, Kan Teh-yun, Yang Wen-pin, Lin Kuo-tsai, Chang Tung, Yan Chih, Chao Yung-pe, Wen Tze-chen, Chen Tsi-tang, Chiang Chi-shih, Lu Mou-tsung, Chu Ta-chang, Li Shao-hsien, Ting Cheng-yen, Chen Ta-hsun, Tseng Sing, Chen Pai-fen, Siao En-chen, Ngai Lu-chan, Fang Huan-ju, Chang Hsien-chih, Hsieh Chung-fang, Fan Pai-sen, Wang Chen-sheng, Wang Chih-chung, Yao Kuo-cheng, Chow Cheng-szu, Chi Hwa-lung, Mu Hsun, Peng I-min, Chi Ching, Hsu Kuo-yuan, Chu Yang-chang, Chao Shuang-feng, Chao Mo-yu, Li Shih-yu, Han Ching-cheng, Wang Ti-hsi, Wang Chi-chung, Jen Tai-yen, Chung Pei, and Li Lin-ching.

Central Puppet Government Inaugurated

Press Union photos

Above is a group photo of the members and high officials of the puppet central government, taken after the inaugural ceremony at Nanking on March 30. In the front row, left to right, are Liang Hung-chih, President of the Control Yuan; Chen Kung-po, President of the Legislative Yuan; Wang Ching-wei, Acting President; Wen Tsung-yao, President of the Judicial Yuan; Wang I-tang, President of the Examination Yuan. In the lower picture is seen a gathering of Nanking residents held to celebrate the "return" of the National Government to the old capital.

The Military Commission

The "Military Affairs Commission" headed by Yang Kuei-i is composed of the following 28 persons:

Chen Kung-po, Chou Fu-hai, Liu Yueh-feng, Chi Hsieh-yuan, Pao Wen-yueh, Yang Kuei-i, Jen Yuan-tao, Yeh Peng, Siao Shu-hsuen, Chen Chun, Tang Mang, Ting Mu-tsun, Ling Siao, Meng Chih-chung, Yuan Hsuan-wu, Hu Yu-kun, Li Ngou-i, Chen Wei-yuan, Liu Pei-su, Cheng Ta-chang, Chang Cho-shun, Chen Kang, Sun Hsiang-fu, Kin Shou-liang, Yu Ying, and Fu Song-ying.

Standing Members: — Chen Kung-po, Chou Fu-hai, Liu Yueh-feng, Chi Hsieh-yuan, Pao Wen-yueh, Yang Kuei-i, Jen Yuan-tao, Yeh Peng and Siao Shu-hsuen.

Establishment of an aviation administration under the "Military Affairs Commission" and the appointment of Chen Chang-tsu as director of the administration were also approved at the C.P.C. meeting.

Tang Given a Job

Of interest to many foreigners in Shanghai was the appointment of Tang Leang-li, editor of the *People's Tribune* in Shanghai and firebrand spokesman for Wang Ching-wei, as an "ambassador" assigned to service in Chu Min-yi's "Ministry of Foreign Affairs." He is concurrently Director-General of the International Publicity Board. Two other persons, Wang Ting-chang and Chang Kuo-hui (Cavour Chang), were appointed ministers and likewise assigned to service in the Nanking foreign office. Cavour Chang, a lawyer in Shanghai, recently worked himself into the graces of Chu Min-yi and acted for a while as canvasser of goodwill among local foreigners. Chang was educated in America. The antecedents of Wang Ting-chang are little known.

In a radio broadcast speech to Japan on the night of March 30, Wang Ching-wei stressed that every effort to further the movement of peace, anti-communism and national reconstruction in China would be carried out by his regime. Wang thanked the Japanese profusely for the support they had given this movement. Expressing his belief that the movement "will permanently lay the foundation for Sino-Japanese co-existence and co-prosperity and a new order in East Asia," Wang said:

Making the Record

"Your country has taken bold steps, not regarding itself the victor, but proposing good neighborliness, anti-Cominternism and economic cooperation as the basic principles for the readjustment of Sino-Japanese relations. To China you have frankly declared that Japan has no territorial claims nor demands indemnity for the cost of military operations. Not only does your country respect our soveriegnty, but it also will assist our country in fulfilling the requirements of an independent state."

Predicting Chungking's cooperation with his Japanese-created regime "sooner or later," Wang Ching-wei, in his first press interview after his installation as "president" of China, warned the foreign powers against interfering with China's internal affairs. He labelled the National Government at Chungking a "regional refugee regime."

"Certainly," he said, "we expect the cessation of active sympathy and support towards that peace-disturbing regime." Expressing the hope that "we shall be able to number all nations in the ranks of our friends," Wang announced that his government would respect all legitimate and equitable rights and interests of friendly nations in accordance with the principles of equality, reciprocity and mutual respect.

Wang reiterated the slogan, "peace, anti-Communism and national reconstruction" as the mission of his regime. In particular he specified "peace" as meaning the readjustment of Sino-Japanese relations. National reconstruction, he said, signified the modernization of the state. After a cursory reference to his government's intention to establish a stable currency, Wang said: "Our policies are realistic; our principle is action, to face all realities, to carry out what we have proclaimed." Finally he announced that the inauguration of his regime in Nanking marked the beginning of Sino-Japanese cooperation to bring about a new order in East Asia.

A Financial Program

Chou Fu-hai as "minister of finance" announced an eight-point program for the Nanking regime. The program provides for stabilization of currency, the maintenance of national credit, a readjustment of taxation, the lessening of the people's burdens, the attraction of capital, readjustment of trade, regulation of the people's livelihood, and assistance to production. He added that measures for the servicing of foreign loans contracted by China prior to March 30 would be undertaken, while the servicing of Chinese domestic loans would be resumed after complete peace was re-established.

Japan sent no special envoy to the inauguration of the Wang Ching-wei regime, though Gen Nobuyuke Abe, ex-premier, had been appointed for the purpose. Gen Abe was invested by the Japanese emperor on April 1 with the office of envoy extraordinary and ambassador plenipotentiary to represent Japan at the celebrations in latter part of this month. He is expected to leave for Nanking about April 15.

The Japanese Government, in a statement issued on the night of March 30, pledged wholehearted cooperation with the puppet Wang Ching-wei regime. The statement asserted that the Japanese government would encourage the peaceful economic activities of third powers in China, but at the same time it was determined to eradicate anti-Japanese and pro-Communist elements. The statement was interpreted in Tokyo as couched in more friendly tones than

"Honorable Calf Grows Skinny"

Los Angeles Chronicle

similar declarations in the past. It indicated hopefulness in the ability of the Japanese Government to gain foreign sympathy and support for Japan's program in China.

Nipponese Congratulations

Many Japanese government officials congratulated Wang Ching-wei on his installation as their chief puppet in China. Prince Ayamaro Konoye, president of the Privy Council and former premier, whose three-point statement of Sino-Japanese friendship, Sino-Japanese anti-Communist collaboration and Sino-Japanese economic cooperation, issued on Dec. 22, 1938, now forms the basis of Japan's China policy, sent Wang a message that sounds pretty much like paternal admonition. He said: "I hope everything goes well in China, but it must be remembered that this is just the beginning of the real affair."

War Minister Hata said: "We hope you (Wang Ching-wei) and your comrades will continue your strenuous efforts against Communism and for peace."

Premier Yonai, congratulating Wang and his cohorts, expessed admiration for the efforts of the peace movement leaders and assured them of every possible assistance from Japan. He also expressed the belief that foreign powers would fully recognize the new situation in East Asia and cooperate in the fulfilment of this important mission of China and Japan, namely, the establishment of permanent peace in East Asia.

Tribute from Arita

Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita paid a tribute to Wang Ching-wei and his associates for their "moral courage and strenuous efforts in the accomplishment of their historic undertaking." Discounting the possibility that foreign powers might hamper the construction of a new order in East Asia, Arita said: "If there are some who refuse to understand the general new situation, I don't think there is any need to worry. Japan is grimly determined and has fully prepared for the construction of a new order in East Asia."

Offering his heartiest congratulations to Wang Ching-wei, Admiral Koshiro Oikawa, commander-in-chief of the China Seas Fleet, declared that organization of the Nanking regime was in line with the immutable policy of the Japanese Government. "To the determination of the reorganized Government to concentrate every resource, in collaboration with Japan, to the establishment of a new order in the Far East, the China Seas Fleet is prepared to accord wholehearted cooperation," Admiral Oikawa told Wang.

Despite the letting-off of fireworks in Nanking celebrating Wang's installation as the head of the Japanese puppet government, the populace showed complete apathy. Intensified precautionary measures and strict searching enforced at the city gates discouraged the public from even viewing the puppet show. As an interesting sight-light, the "inauguration" train carrying high Japanese officials and foreign correspondents from Shanghai was derailed on the morning of March 29 within sight of the lights of Nanking. The locomotive and three coaches were thrown off the track, resulting in numerous passengers injured, though none seriously. The Japanese blamed the derailing on Chinese guerrillas operating in Nanking's environs.

Regimes Liquidated

Both the Peiping "provisional Government" and the Nanking "Reformed Government" announced their formal dissolution on March 30, shortly after the formation of the Wang Ching-wei regime. The Peiping government came into existence in December, 1937, while the Nanking organ was established on March 28, 1938. Replacing the Peiping administration there was inaugurated the same day the "North China Political Affair Commission" with Wang Kehmin remaining at the head of the new administration. The change in Peiping was in nothing but name. The populace showed the least possible interest in the event, the majority being unaware that the regime had changed.

SHANGHAI HAS FIREWORKS, HANDBILLS AND STICKERS

Ripples on the surface of Shanghai's normal life, ranging from a fireworks display to the mass distribution of pro- and anti-Wang Ching-wei handbills, were the only local reactions to the formation of the Wang Ching-wei government in Nanking on Mar. 30.

Fearing possible disturbances, the authorities of the International Settlement and French Concession took added police precautions. Street intersections were barricaded, while search pearties halted and "frisked" pedestrians and the occupants of motor cars at numerous points throughout the city. Street patrols were carried out by the Shanghai Volunteer Corps and members of the foreign defense forces.

The only incidents of note occurred in the Western Outside Roads District of the Settlement, where taxis, buses and street-cars were compelled by agents of the Wang Ching-wei organization to exhibit stickers inscribed with the slogan of the new puppet government — "Peace and National Reconstruction" — on their windshields. Chinese residents in the same district were forced to buy emblems of the "Orthodox" Kuomintang and exhibit them over their homes. It was the same in Hongkew, where the main events were rather dismal street parades organized by the Japanese and their local puppets.

From 4 to 9 p.m. a grand fireworks display was staged from Pootung point, opposite The Bund, which was crowded with spectators eager for any kind of thrill. The climaxing event of a highly spectacular show was a huge rocket which, as it burst in the sky, formed six Chinese characters — "Kuo Min Cheng Fu Huan Tu" — meaning "Celebrating the Return of the National Government to its capital."

A notable absentee was the Japanese cruiser, H.I.J.M.S. Idzumo, flagship of Japan's China Seas Fleet, which normally lies alongside the pontoon near the Japanese Consulate-General. The warship had gone to Nanking to attend the inauguration of the Wang Ching-wei government.

Full Reopening of Pearl River Due?

Unrestricted opening of the Pearl River, followed by the restoration of daily steamship service between Hongkong and Canton, was predicted Mar. 23 by the Hongkong correspondent of the *North-China Daily News* as one of the more immediate consequences of the establishment of the Wang Ching-wei government at Nanking.

But foreign firms in Hongkong are not enthusiastic over the prospect, the correspondent stated, because the resumption of steamship service does not mean the free flow of trade. During the past eight months the Japanese in Canton have stored up a big stock of their own goods, which can compete successfully with those from Great Britain and the United States. They were imported into Canton direct from Japan aboard warships and transports and were therefore duty free.

While there is no confirmation of this new arrangement, the re-opening of Canton as a port is indicated by the appointment of seven Japanese to the indoor staff of the Chinese Maritime Customs in Canton.

Straits Governor Said Favoring Income Tax

Sir Shenton Thomas, Governor of the Straits Settlements and High Commissioner for the Malay States, favors introduction of an income tax in order to provide contributions to Britain's war chest, the British colonial periodical *West Africa* reported last week, according to *Transocean*. The Governor was said to have proposed a tax as high as 12 per cent in the higher income brackets, to produce a total of £4,000,000 annually.

150 Buildings Razed By Fire in Japan

One hundred and fifty stores and houses in the downtown section of Takachiro, Miyazaki Prefecture, Kyushu, were destroyed by fire on the night of Mar. 30. The fire broke out at 10 p.m. and raged for more than three hours, fanned by a strong wind. Among the buildings destroyed were the post office, the Hyuga Industrial Bank and a number of shops. There were no casualties. Eight days previously, on Mar. 22, eighty buildings were destroyed at Kagoshima, which is about 90 miles southwest of Takachiro.

Here and Abroad

Views on the New Puppet Regime

Official and private opinion both in China and abroad regarding the establishment of the puppet regime in Nanking under the leadership of Wang Ching-wei has ranged from outright denunciation to utter contempt. In China the official attitude towards Wang and his activities was stated by President Lin Sen of the National Government and also contained in a formal statement addressed to foreign powers by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Supplementing these measures, the National Government on March 29 issued an mandate ordering the arrest and punishment of all persons who have joined the Japanese and rebelled against the state.

The most important reaction from abroad was the statement issued by the United States Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, condemning Japan's acts of aggression and announcing in unequivocal terms that the United States would not recognize the puppet Wang Ching-wei government in Nanking.

Lin Sen's Statement

Branding Wang-Ching-wei a "traitor under death sentence" and urging all responsible Government organizations to arrest the leader of the Nanking regime, Lin Sen, President of the Chinese National Government, in a radio broadcast speech from Chungking March 29, told the Chinese nation and overseas Chinese that China would continue to struggle to protect her national integrity.

"As long as our goal is not reached," President Lin declared, "our struggle will not cease.

"Wang Ching-wei has violated the second article of the Kuomintang's regulations governing the punishment of traitors (death). His is a regular criminal case and all responsible organizations under the National Government must do their utmost to arrest Wang and have him taken to Chungking for strict punishment in accordance with the fixed rules."

Japan Uses Traitors

Pointing out that the present status of the Sino-Japanese conflict was extremely important to China, Mr. Lin Sen said that "unfortunately a few traitors, including Wang Ching-wei, have emerged and are being utilized by the Japanese."

"Under the cover of peace," the National leader said, "these traitors have surrendered and are carrying on a large-scale rebellion. Wang Ching-wei is illegally using all the original titles of the party and the government in executing his dangerous designs. He is even attempting to succeed the legitimate government in order to mislead the world. The Japanese are merely using Wang as a temporary tool to conduct continual aggression in a different style.

Enemy Said Exhausted

"The facts show that the enemy's military forces are reaching a point of exhaustion. The utilitization of traitors signifies Japan's plan to get help in her final struggles.

"I am president of the National Government and I am entrusted by the entire Kuomintang and nation to carry out my duties. I am absolutely consistent in my mind. From beginning to end I have one heart and one determination and act in accordance with the Kuomintang's General, Chiang Kai-shek. I am decidedly going to lead the entire nation in our struggle for the protection of our integral independence and the freedom of our national state. As long as this goal is not reached we will not halt our fight."

Finally, President Lin urged: "Every citizen must fulfil his duties and guard his post. We must unite with one mind and strongly stick to our stand of resistance and destroy all traitors."

National Government circles considered President Lin's speech an "important historic document unfolding Chungking's exact stand regarding Wang Ching-wei."

Official quarters interpreted the speech as a "manifesto to the world telling all nations what free China's masses and political parties think of the Wang Ching-wei regime." These circles pointed out that the speech represented China's permanent mind.

Speaking at the opening ceremony of fifth plenary session of the People's Political Council on April 1, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, who is concurrently president of the Council, castigated Wang Ching-wei in severe terms. Any regime set up by Wang, "in whatever form, under whatever name, cannot be anything else than an instrument of the Japanese Army," Gen. Chiang declared. "Such a regime cannot affect China's resistance," he added, "nor will it be recognized by the world." Gen. Chiang also briefly reviewed the military situation and China's foreign relations. A formal statement of the People's Political Council denouncing Wang Ching-wei was issued on April 2.

Diplomats Entertained in Chungking

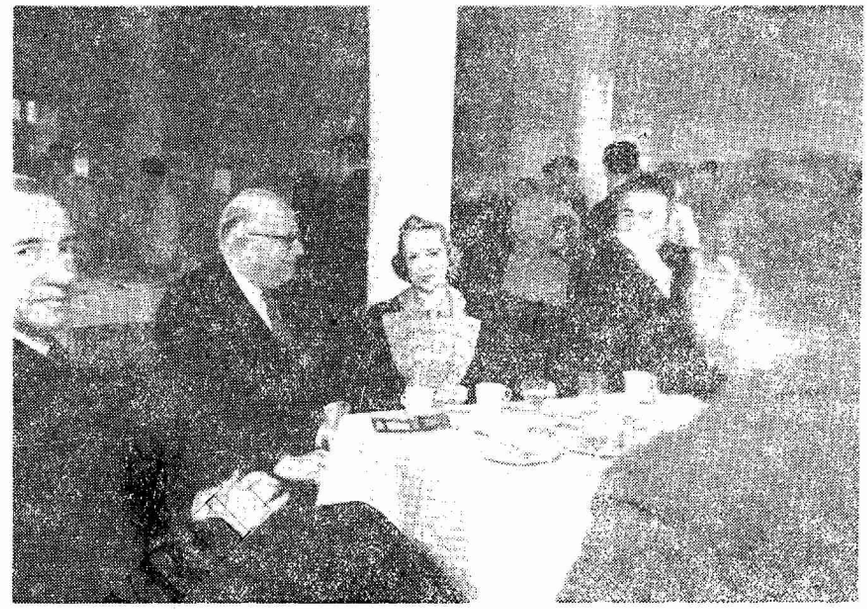


Photo by Thomas Kwang

The British, American, French and Soviet ambassadors were recently entertained in Chungking by Dr. Wang Chung-hui, China's Foreign Minister. Seen above are (left to right) Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, the British Ambassador; Mr. Nelson T. Johnson, the American Ambassador; Lady Clark Kerr and Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang, Vice-President of the Military Affairs Commission.

Traitors' Arrest Ordered

Stern punitive measures against all traitors who have participated in the rebellious activities of Wang Ching-wei were taken by the National Government on March 29, when acting upon a petition from the Inspectorate-General for Enforcement of Military Law, the Government issued a mandate ordering the arrest of 105 persons headed by Wang. Prominent among the proscribed persons charged with having joined the Japanese and rebelled against the State are:

Wang Chao-ming (Wang Ching-wei), Chu Min-i, Chou Fu-hai, Pao Wen-yueh, Li Sheng-wu, Mei Szu-ping, Fu Shih-shu, Ting Mu-tsun, Lin Pai-sheng, Lo Chun-chiang, Yang Kuei-i, Yeh Peng, Ku Chung-sheng, Fan Chung-yun, Tang Cheng-pu, Wang-Man-yun, Ku Chi-wu, Chen Chun-pu, Huang Hsiang-ku, Chin Hsiung-pai, Liu Yun, Mei Che-chih, Chen Pi-chun (Mrs. Wang Ching-wei), Chu Pu, Miao Pin, Chen Chun, Tsai Hung-tien, Ling Hsien-wen, Chen Kung-po, Wen Tsung-yao, Liang Hung-chih, Wang I-tang, Chao Cheng-ping, Chao Yueh-sung, Chu Ching-lai, Tsen Te-kwang, Chen Chi-cheng, Yang Shou-

mei, Lin Piao, Hsia Chi-feng, Kiang Kang-hu, Jen Yuan-tao, Liu Yueh-fen, Chi Hsieh-yuan, Wang Keh-ming, Wang Shih-ching, Chu Li-ho, Kiang Li-chien, Li Wei-pin, Hsu Liang, Yen Chia-chih, Chen Wei-yuan, Cho-Te-Pa-Cha-Pu, Hsia Su-chao, Pan Yueh-kwei, Fu Tung, Tseng Hsing and Chen Yu-ming.

Assassination Fund

Supplementing the measures of the government is a nationwide movement, started in Chungking, to collect a fund for the assassination of Wang Ching-wei. Some weeks ago, chain-letters were widely circulated in Chungking, the recipient of which pays one dollar to the local district Kuomintang. The fund collected will be used to reward the person or persons killing Wang. The movement is said to be particularly widespread in Fukien Province.

Indicative of the keen resentment of official and public circles in Chungking against Wang Ching-wei, kneeling effigies of Wang and his wife were burned on March 29 before huge mass meeting. Chang Chi, veteran Kuomintang leader, presided over the "traitor-burning ceremony." Cast iron statues of Wang and his wife were also raised at the foundation of the grave of the Unknown Soldier in Chungking to perpetuate public memory of their traitorous deeds.

Spate of Speeches

Meanwhile, an intense campaign of speech-making, denouncing Wang Ching-wei and his puppet regime, was launched in Chungking. Commencing on March 29 with President Lin Sen making the initial speech, the Central Broadcasting Station is to feature speeches by various government leaders for two weeks. The speakers were to include the Yuan presidents, the War and Finance Ministers.

Pledging unwavering loyalty to the National Government and condemning the activities of Wang Ching-wei and his associates in Nanking as treason, leading Chinese diplomatic envoys throughout the world cabled the National Government on March 30 on the occasion of the inauguration of the puppet Wang Ching-wei regime in Nanking. Notable among the envoys who denounced the Wang regime were Dr. Wellington Koo, Ambassador to Paris; Dr. Hu Shih, Ambassador to Washington; Dr. Quo Tai-chi, Ambassador to London; and ministers to various countries in Europe and America.

Upon instructions of the National Government, the various envoys also forwarded to the governments to which they are accredited the text of the declaration issued at Chungking in denunciaton of the puppet Wang Ching-wei government. The declaration emphasized that recognition by any foreign power of the Nanking regime must be regarded by the Chinese Government as an extremely unfriendly act against China.

Wang Appeal Ridiculed

High Government officials in Chungking ridiculed appeals made by the Wang Ching-wei regime on March 30 asking Chinese diplomats abroad to join his regime, declaring that all Chinese embassies, legations and consulates abroad were unquestionably loyal to the National Government. "It is a serious theory in every Chinese patriot's mind that Wang Ching-wei's regime is traitorous and no Chinese in China or abroad is paying any respect to Wang," these officials pointed out.

Dr. C. Kuangson Young, Chinese Consul-General at Manila, who returned to that city on March 30 after an extensive tour of Chinese communities in southern Luzon, declared that he was satisfied with the unwavering support of the Chinese National Government expressed by the Chinese in the Philippines. Expressing appreciation of Filipino sympathy with China's cause, Dr. Young further stated that his countrymen in the Philippines unanimously support China and the policy of resisting the Japanese invader to the end.

P. I. Chinese Angered

Indignant over the treacherous acts of Wang Ching-wei, the Kang Tih Hui, a group composed of representatives of all leading Chinese organizations in the Philippines, wired Tan Kah-kee, leader of the Overseas Chinese Comforting Corps now in Chungking, stating that "the Philippine Chinese support Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's leadership in opposing the traitor Wang Ching-wei." "By surrendering and conspiring with the enemy the traitor has demonstrated he is shameless," the telegram said.

The press in Chungking unanimously denounced Wang Ching-wei's new regime. The *Central Daily News* said: "Many unknown solders have already shed their blood, but many more will do so for the extermination of traitors and the preservation of China's independence."

The *Hsin Hua Jih Pao*, organ of the Communist Party in Chungking, declared: "The real force behind Wang Ching-wei's regime is the Japanese Army. To overthrow Wang Ching-wei we must unite to drive the Japanese Army out of China."

The *China Times* urged all Chinese to unite to overthrow Wang Ching-wei's fake constitutional government in Nanking.

The *Hankow Herald*, only English-language organ in Chungking, enumerated "five chances that Wang Ching-wei and his traitors will be murdered or assassinated." The journal painted a gloomy future for members of Wang Ching-wei's regime, warning that "wherever they go, death awaits

CHUNGKING ADDRESSES FOREIGN POWERS; DENOUNCES NEW PUPPET GOVERNMENT

The National Government of China sent identic Notes on Mar. 30 to the various foreign powers, denouncing the new puppet government at Nanking under Wang Ching-wei as an illegal organization. The Notes were sent to all foreign embassies, legations and consulates in China, and to Chinese envoys abroad for delivery to foreign Governments. The text of the Notes follows:

"Since her invasion of China, Japan has used all sorts of means in attempting to accomplish her object of conquest and domination in Asia and the Pacific. Massacres, rape, pillage, indiscriminate aerial bombings and other barbarous acts have caused untold damage and suffering to the civil population which, contrary to Japan's expectations, have only strengthened China's will for resistance and the defense of justice and humanity.

"After nearly three years of China's resistance, the Japanese militarists, finding themselves in despair, have caused to be established at Nanking an organization purporting to be the 'National Government of the Republic of China.' It is nothing more than a puppet organization created and controlled by Japanese militarists as an instrument for usurping China's sovereign rights and destroying her independence and territorial and administrative integrity. It will also be used by the Japanese to overthrow international law and order, to nullify the Nine-Power Treaty and eliminate all commerce and interests of third Powers in China.

"Needless to say, those men who compose the puppet organization are but a gang of slaves of the Japanese—persons of utter moral depravity who have lost all sense of decency and patriotism. They endanger the safety of their own country by aiding and abetting Japanese aggression and have therefore been condemned by the Chinese Government and people as traitors of the worst type and deserving the severest penalty of the law.

"The Chinese Government desires to take this opportunity to repeat most emphatically the declaration it has already made on several occasions, that the acts done by such an unlawful organization as has just been set up in Nanking, or by any other puppet body that may exist elsewhere in China, are *ipso facto* null and void and shall never be recognized by the Chinese Government and people.

"The Chinese Government is convinced that all self-respecting states will uphold law and justice in the conduct of international relations and will never accord *de jure* or *de facto* recognition to Japan's puppet organization in China. Any manifestation of such recognition, in whatever form or manner, would be a violation of international law and treaties, and would be considered an act most unfriendly to the Chinese nation, for the consequences of which the recognizing party would have to bear full responsibility.

"Whatever Japan may attempt to do in China, the Chinese Government and people are as determined as ever to continue their resistance until the Japanese troops have been completely driven out of Chinese territory and until right triumphs over might."

them at every corner." There are many ways in which the earthly existence of the Nanking traitors may be terminated long before they think of committing suicide"

The formation of the new puppet regime in Nanking under Wang Ching-wei will not solve the "China incident." This is the view generally held by the Chinese papers in Shanghai in their comments on the new regime. So long as China's freedom is not safe-guarded, there can be no peace between China and Japan, the *Shun Pao* observed. Characterzing Wang Ching-wei as a second Judas, the *Chung Mei Jih Pao* said that Japan's efforts to stir up internecine political strife in China are futile, because Wang is no longer a political leader but a puppet who has surrendered to the enemy for the attainment of personal power.

Public reaction in Japanese-occupied Tientsin is as bitter as that in "Free China." A circular of more than 1,000 words condemning the establishment of Nanking regime was delivered to foreign consulates and news agencies in Tientsin on April 1. The circular, signed by 122 citizens' unions representing 1,400,000 citizens of the Tientsin Municipality, denounced the inauguration of the Nanking "Government" as a "Japanese trick" and described Wang as an "expelled traitor."

Pittman Backs Hull

The statement by the U.S. Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, (full text appears elsewhere on this page of *The Review*), condemning Japan's acts of aggression in China and the Wang Ching-wei regime, has dealt a serious blow to the ambitions of Japan and Wang at the inception of the puppet regime. Lending weight to the Hull statement was the unreserved support given it by Senator Key Pittman, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Declaring that he fully approved Mr. Hull's assertion that the United States would not recognize the new Wang Ching-wei government in Nanking, Senator Pittman pointed out that Japan was continuing to violate the Nine-Power Treaty. According to a *United Press* dispatch from Washington on April 1, both Democratic and Republican leaders in Congress unanimously expressed approval of the Hull statement. Senator William H. King was so indignat that he demanded that the United States sever relations with Japan.

The *New York Times*, after expressing approval of the Hull statement, urged that the signatories of the Nine-Power Treaty should increase their assistance to General Chiang Kai-shek, whose Government is the real Government of China, which respected the rights of foreigners in the past and promises to do the same in the future. "Today, General Chiang's regime deserves to be encouraged and helped more than ever," the paper concluded.

"There is no reason to suppose that erection of a sham authority under Japanese protection will materially affect the military situation," said the New York *Herald-Tribune*, referring to the new regime at Nanking under Wang Ching-wei. "As seen from abroad, it means nothing but one more Japanese treaty violation, confirming that previous violations were studied and deliberate.

Japanese reaction to the Hull declaration was one of disappointment, though comments were couched in rather restrained language. Y. Suma, spokesman for the Foreign Office, charged the United States with a lack of understanding of the actual situation in East Asia and imposing its will on a neighbor. He further said that Mr. Hull's statement would not help America's purpose of restoring stability in China. He appealed to the United States for "a little more patience," to wait and see the fruits of Japan's efforts in the form of peace and stability in China.

Declining to make any comment on the Hull statement, though admitting that such a statement was not unexpected in view of America's attitude since the Manchurian incident, Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita asserted that recognition of the Wang Ching-wei regime by foreign powers would become "unavoidable." He threatened: "We should endeavor to create a situation where the Powers will be unable not to extend recognition, regardless of whether they want to or not."

Comment in Tokyo

Japanese diplomatic observers in Tokyo expressed the view that the Hall statement lacked vigor and did not foreshadow the enforcement of an American embargo against exports to Japan or the convocation of a meeting of the Nine-Power Treaty signatories. Japan, however, these observers pointed out, would be compelled to take necessary measures to cope with such a situation should the United States resort to strong steps against Japan.

Following the lead of the United States, Great Britain has also adopted a firm stand toward the puppet Wang regime. R. A. Butler, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, on April 3 re-affirmed in the House of Commons that Britain will not recognize the new "Chinese Government" organized by Wang at Nanking. Mr. Butler in his announcement indicated that Britain will continue to recognize Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's Government at Chungking as the legal Chinese Government.

"There is no question of the British Government changing its view-point regarding what it has continued to regard as the legitimate government of China or the desire to see a settlement of the Sino-Japanese war on equitable terms," Mr. Butler added. He also stressed that British policy continues to be in accordance with the Nine-Power Treaty, and will "keep in step with the United States and French Governments."

The tone of the French press was rather moderate. The semi-official *Le Temps* in Paris asserted that there will be no great change in the China situation for Nanking's authority is not yet recognized and the Chungking Government continues to be recognized as the only legal government in China. But the paper added:

"Nevertheless, it may be stated right now that the creation of this government is a new fact that must be noted, and that it is the outcome of large-scale Japanese diplomatic

NEW PUPPET GOV'T CONDEMNED BY U.S.

A statement condemning the new puppet central government of Wang Ching-wei was issued in Washington on Mar. 30 by Secretary of State Cordell Hull, as follows:—

"In the light of what has happened in various parts of China since 1931, the setting up of a new regime at Nanking has the appearance of a further step in a program of one country by armed force to impose its will upon a neighboring country and to block off a large area of the world from normal political and economic relationships with the rest of the world. The developments there appear to be following the pattern of other regimes and systems which have been set up in China under the aegis of an outside power and which in their functioning especially favor the interests of that outside power and deny to nationals of the United States and other third countries enjoyment of long-established rights of equal and fair treatment which are legally and justly theirs.

"The Government of the United States has noted statements of high officials of that outside power that their country intends to respect the political independence and the freedom of the other country, and that with the development of affairs in East Asia this intention will be demonstrated. To this Government the circumstances, both military and diplomatic, which have attended the setting up of the new regime at Nanking do not seem consistent with such an intention.

"The attitude of the United States toward use of armed force as an instrument of national policy is well known. Its attitude and position with regard to various aspects of the situation in the Far East have been made clear on numerous occasions. That attitude and position remain unchanged. This Government again makes full reservations of this country's rights under international law and existing treaties and agreements.

"Twelve years ago the Government of the United States recognized, as did other governments, the National Government of the Republic of China. The Government of the United States has ample reason for believing that Government, with its capital now at Chungking, has had and still has the allegiance and support of the great majority of the Chinese people. The Government of the United States of course continues to recognize that Government as the Government of China."

efforts coupled with vast military operations."

The Moscow View

Izvestia, official organ of the Soviet Government, said that Japan's "plan of strangling the Chinese with their own hands" is doomed to failure. No longer hoping for a decisive victory, the paper commented, the Japanese expect to obtain with Wang Ching-wei's aid what they have failed to attain by force of arms. *Izvestia* expressed the firm belief that "neither by force of arms nor by political intrigues and plots of foul traitors of Wang Ching-wei's type are the Japanese successful in their efforts to break up the unity of the Chinese masses, who are ready to fight until the last Japanese soldier has been driven from their country."

Political Killings Rife in Shanghai

HSIEH Hsi-yang, one of three victims in widely-separated assassination attempts which occurred in Shanghai on March 28, succumbed to bullet wounds at the Japanese Foo Ming Hospital in Hongkew the following day. The dead man, who was believed to be the leader of a local Japanese-sponsored "labor union" for railwaymen, was attacked on Yu Yuen Road, near Avenue Haig, in the Badlands.

The second shooting took place in Hongkew, where Hsu Shen, a Japanese-speaking Chinese journalist employed on the *Hsin Shun Pao*, was critically wounded by gunmen who—as in the case of the other shooting—managed to escape. The *Hsin Shun Pao* is a Japanese organ.

The third victim of the day's shoot-ups was Ma Shao-chien, 46-year-old member of the Chamber of Commerce, who was shot in the shoulder and thigh as he was leaving his home on Route Frelupt in the French Concession. Ma is understood to be an opponent of Wang Ching-wei and his puppet regime. His assailants also escaped.

Five men and two women were wounded—one of the men seriously—when a bomb exploded in the Yu Yuen gambling den on Huping Road on the night of Mar. 25 Placed under a table, the bomb exploded at 10 p.m. when the place was well filled with fortune-seekers.

Political killers swung into action again on the morning of April 1 when Soong Shih-chung, wealthy rice dealer said to have connections with the Nanking puppets, was shot to death at the door of his concubine's home, House 46, Lane 504, Avenue Foch, within the border of the International settlement. The killers—two Chinese—escaped.

Gunman Wounds Peiping Public Works Chief

Shu Chuang-huai, head of the Public Works Bureau in the puppet municipality at Peiping, was seriously wounded Mar. 29 when two gunmen broke into his residence. It was considered significant that the shooting occurred on the eve of the inauguration of the puppet central government at Nanking under Wang Ching-wei. The gunmen escaped.

Two alleged Chinese terrorists—Chen Hui-ching, 46 years old, and Tsai Chiang-fu, 38—were arrested by Japanese gendarmes during a raid on a farmer's house at Paolienankiang, in the suburbs of Kashing, on Mar. 11, according to a belated report in the Shanghai *Mainichi* on Mar. 27. Kashing is an important town on the Shanghai-Hangchow Railway. According to the report, Chen and Tsai and their band were believed to have been responsible for the assassination of the puppet Kashing magistrate in March, 1939, the killing of a village head at Nanyenchen, the "disappearance" of an informer serving the Japanese Consular Police, and the kidnapping of two watchmen employed by Japanese mills. Chen was described as leader of the outlawed Kashing District Government which allegedly still acts under orders from Chungking.

Wang Offers Mediation In Dockyard Strike

Labor union officials connected with Wang Ching-wei's organization have offered to mediate in the dispute between Shanghai Dockyards, Ltd and its employees, the *Central China Daily News*, local organ of Wang Ching-wei, stated last week. Representatives of the "Shanghai Labor Movement Association" reportedly called at the Yangtszepoo office of the dockyard company and were received by company officials. They presented a series of demands which they said the strikers had given them, withdrew when company officials promised to consider their offer of mediation.

The demands presented were for a wage increase of one dollar per day, an annual bonus of one month's pay, double pay for night work, full pay for the period of the strike, and an assurance that no workers would be discharged during slack periods.

Calcutta Scavengers on Strike; Cholera Appears

Ten persons have died of cholera in Calcutta as the result of a strike of municipal scavengers which began on Mar. 26, according to a *Reuter* report. Disregarding religious laws which forbid the higher castes to defile themselves by sweeping up refuse, citizens of Calcutta, the majority of whom are Hindus, organized themselves into volunteer scavenger bands, the report said. The regular scavengers are on strike for higher wages.

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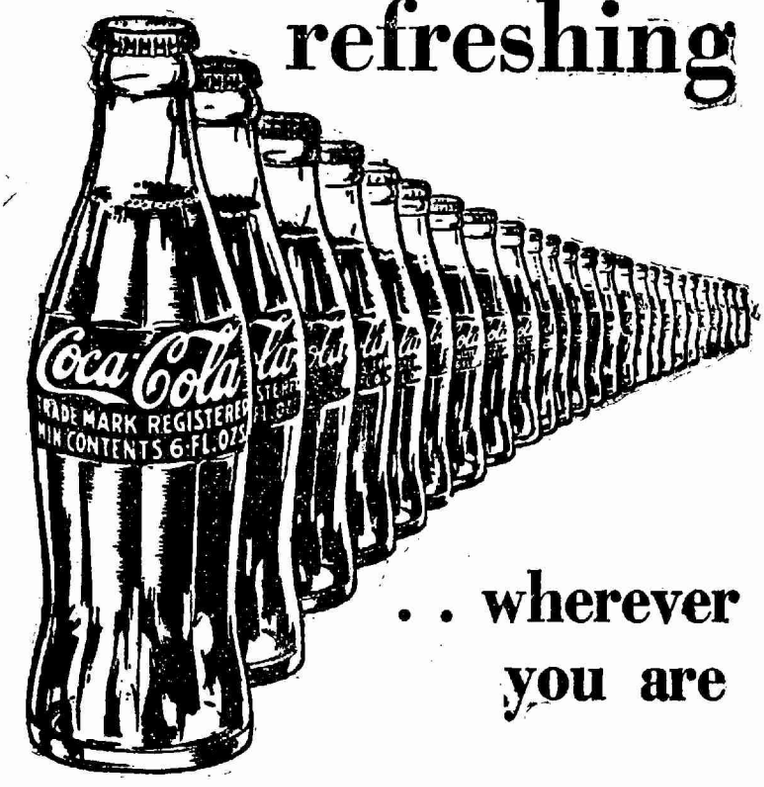

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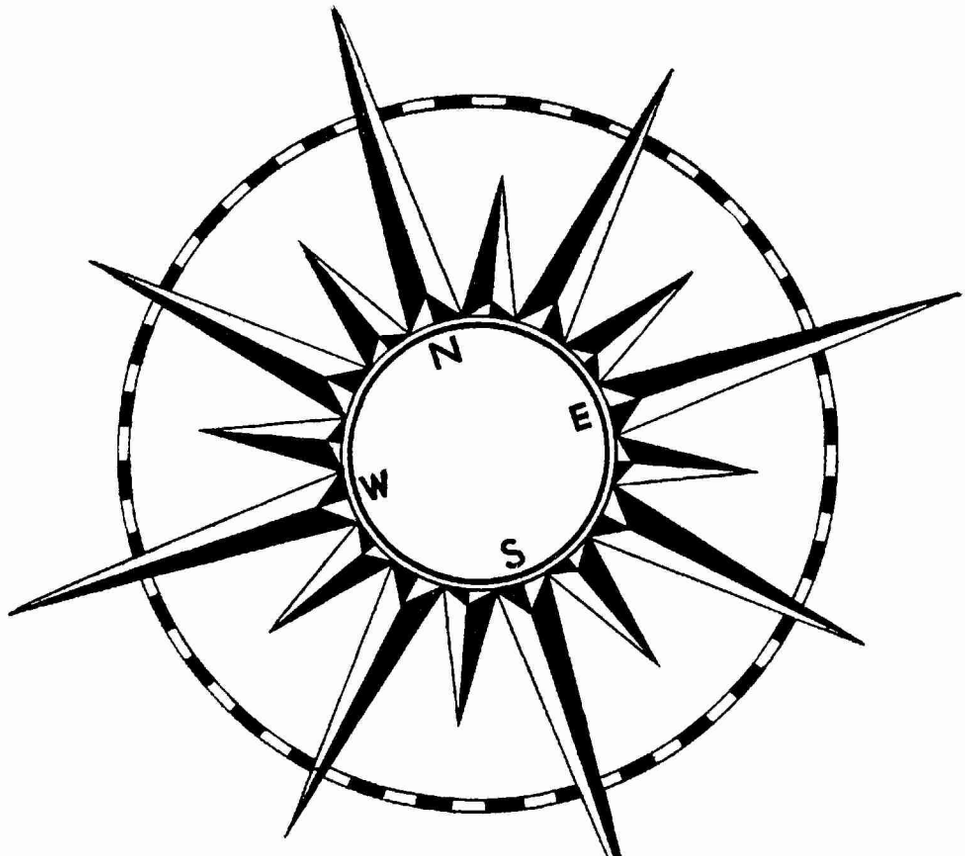

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Japan Said Making Demands on Macao

Japan's controversies with foreign powers underwent an extension last week when, as a result of recent Japanese military operations in the Chungshan district of Kwangtung Province, the tiny Portuguese colony of Macao became a minor storm center of international rivalry.

According to a *Reuter* report from Hongkong on Mar. 30, the Japanese Army in South China has presented to the Macao Government demands for:

1. Evacuation of the islands of Lappa and Wantsai, which were previously a Portuguese-Chinese bone of contention.
2. Recognition of the Japanese-sponsored "government" established in the Chungshan district.
3. Acceptance of Japanese military yen notes in Macao and the surrounding district.
4. The right to carry out house-to-house searches for alleged anti-Japanese elements.
5. Closure of the Chinese Maritime Customs station in Macao.

Negotiations Reported

A *United Press* report from Lisbon on Mar. 31 stated that negotiations on problems arising from Japanese occupation of islands in the Macao region are the subject of negotiations in Lisbon and Tokyo. Visitors to Macao stated last week that there are many indications of Japanese penetration of the Portuguese colony, mentioning among other things that armed Japanese can frequently be seen playing at the gaming tables and ordering expensive meals in restaurants for which they refuse to pay, while the colonial police look on helplessly.

United Press, in a dispatch from Macao, said the situation there was "delicate," although there was no official confirmation of reports that the Japanese had demanded withdrawal of Portuguese troops from Wantsai and Lappa Islands and permission to conduct searches for anti-Japanese elements in the colony.

It was learned that two weeks previously a Japanese naval launch entered Macao harbor, chasing a Chinese junk upon which it fired within the harbor limits. The Portugese authorities accepted the Japanese statement that the encroachment was "unintentional." Another incident occurred when Japanese soldiers armed with revolvers visited a Macao gaming house and compelled the croupiers to accept Japanese military notes.

According to another report, Japanese gendarmes, accorpanied by Portuguese police, have several times raided schools and colleges in Macao in search of "anti-Japanese elements," while demand has been made for the surrender of an unnamed Kwangtung official who was believed to have taken refuge in the colony. It is estimated that there are now 80,000 Chinese refugees in Macao as a result of Japanese military operations in neighboring Chinese territory.

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Foochow	Peiping	KUNMING	*Kwangyuan*
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Kulangsu	*LOYANG*	Yaan	*Hengyang*
CANTON	Sian	*Kiangtsing*	*Lingling*

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Memorial Tribute

To a Famed Partisan Warrior

BY GUNFIRE CHANG

JAPAN has paid a very high price for her so-called "success." Nominally, the Japanese have occupied twenty per cent of China's territory. But in fact they can by no means control these "occupied areas." More than 1,000,000 Chinese guerrillas are now active there. For

Killed in Action

Commander Chao Tung

years they have fought against their enemy and displayed unparalleled bravery and initiative in the struggle.

Chao Tung, one of the ablest guerrilla leaders, whose handsome head was worth $100,000 to the enemy, was only twenty-eight years old. He was one of the men whose names have become known far beyond the frontiers of China. His short life was a reflection of the difficult and thorny path of the Chinese people. He knew the life of the oppressed masses in China with all their privations and sufferings, because it was his own life. He was the youthful leader of an ever-increasing army of guerrillas, 15,000 heroic partisan fighters who perform strategic operations in the picturesque Western Hills to the west of the walled city of Peiping.

Fought in Manchuria

Back in 1933, Chao Tung and his comrades first organized the Northeast Youth Blood-and-Iron Group in Manchuria. The Japanese hated him so much that they then offered $3,000 for his head. He left Manchuria for Peiping at the time when the Japanese militarists were bringing pressure upon the Chinese authorities in North China. He saw beforehand that the Sino-Japanese war was unavoidable. He began to investigate local conditions around Peiping. He checked the number of rifles in the hands of the Chinese peasants and merchants, geographical conditions, communications, opinions of the public and the feelings of the masses. On the night of July 7, 1937, the first shot at the Marco Polo Bridge near Peiping started the Sino-Japanese hostilities. To all the Japanese, to many Westerners and even to a few of our own people, the beginning of the war might have meant the end of China, but Commander Chao Tung knew that it would not turn out that way. He knew it was the opportunity which he had awaited for so long a period. Every member of his family, totalling five, managed to smuggle arms to a certain Chinese university near Peiping. On July 22, they swore loyalty to China and resistance against the Japanese invasion. At that time there were only twenty-four comrades, including Chao Tung himself and he was elected their commander.

At the beginning of the war, the enemy attempted to beat China to her knees by means of large-scale bombardments. They bombed, shelled and burned Chinese educational institutions in North China. The invaders do not know that although their deadly weapons may kill thousands of people, it is beyond their power to subdue the inflinching spirit of the Chinese. Many Chinese students near Peiping voluntarily participated in Chao Tung's guerrilla army. This army was on the most cordial terms with Chinese peasants who had been chased out of their homes or embittered over the violation of their women-folk by the invaders.

They had lost everything and their only assets were innate courage and the consciousness that their's was but a part of the suffering of an entire nation struggling to retain its freedom. Thus, Commander Chao Tung's head increased in value to $100,000 in proportion to his army's strength.

Chao Tung's army changed its name to the North China People's Anti-Japanese Volunteer Army. These heroic partisan fighters, under the guidance of Commander Chao Tung, delivered blow after blow at the well-equipped Japanese troops.

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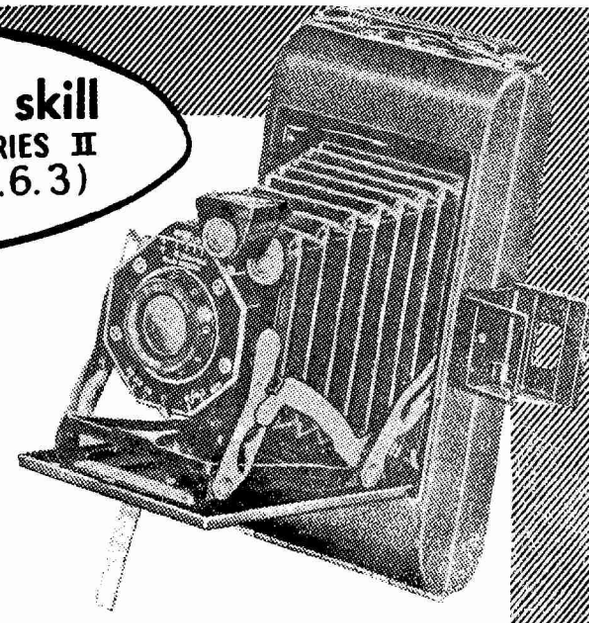

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Operating against the Japanese supply lines in northeast China, they received constant notice in foreign news dispatches—annihilation of railway garrisons, ripping up rails and wrecking Japanese trains, attacks on Japanese motor convoys, cutting telephone wires, demolishing coal mines used by the invaders and killing Chinese traitors who served the puppet regime. Chao's men fought courageously and determinedly with obsolete rifles, scythes, swords, clubs, homemade grenades, scant ammunition and even bare-handed against enemies equipped with all the technical devices of modern warfare. From time to time the Japanese tried to "mop up" Chao's guerrillas, but they failed.

By such mobile warfare, they turned the Japanese rear into our front, and paved the way to the reconquest of our lost territory.

Poverty-Stricken Fighters

Despite their successes and enthusiasm, they are in desperate need of food, clothing and elementary medical supplies. Chao himself bore the marks of poverty in obeying to the rule of his army that every guerrilla, leader or a follower, must have equal treatment. He had no regular uniform and his feet were shod with rag sandals. Sometimes he was armed with a Japanese rifle and clothed in a Japanese overcoat seized from the enemy. He ate only two meals a day of the coarsest grain, without meat or vegetables. Commander Chao's monthly salary was only five dollars, and yet to the Japanese he was worth a hundred thousand dollars.

For eight years he devoted all his attention to consolidating and extending the armed forces of the guerrilla army. He lived amongst his comrades, sharing their dangers and privations, and became their best teacher. His comrades often said that Chao Tung is the finest commander they had ever had, a general of brilliant strategical capacities, well versed in the most complicated details of mobile warfare and able to apply his theoretical knowledge in the practical struggle against the Japanese Army. He was loved and idolized by the Chinese just as much as he was feared by the enemy.

Two years ago, a Japanese-employed spy slipped into his guerrilla army and tried to murder Commander Chao. When discovered, the spy divulged that he had accepted five thousand dollars from the Japanese with a promise of ten times that sum if he succeeded in killing this guerrilla leader.

Attempts at Bribery

From time to time the Japanese attempted to bribe the young guerrilla leader, but he always refused all their "generosity." He valued honor above life and glorified the Confucian teaching that "one may be killed but not insulted." It is the full assertion of the latent spiritual and moral strength embodied in such a tradition that has enabled China to throw herself heart and soul into the present epic struggle against the invaders.

Chao Tung was not only a patriotic fighter, but a filial son to his mother. And it is worth while to mention something about his old mother.

Chao Lao Tai Tai, his mother, now belovedly known throughout China as the "mother of guerrillas," is nearly seventy years old. She is the person who influenced Chao Tung most. She was the delight of his heart, the comfort of all his sorrows and the sharer or heightener of all his joys. Her speech, action or smile had wonderful moral power over him and she could make him do anything for her.

More than ten years ago, when the idea of national salvation became more deeply rooted in his mind, he decided to dedicate himself to the nation—a step which involved much difficulty and subsequent danger. At that time, his mother believed in whatever he had undertaken to do and would do everything to help him both spiritually and materially. She impressed upon his mind that to be merely a dutiful son does not fulfill all the exacting conditions of the principle of filial piety; the principle demands also an unflinching devotion to the cause of the nation.

Whenever he failed in something and was disappointed, a word from her would calm him and encourage him to go forward again. Indeed, there was no one else than his mother to whom he owed so much for what he was.

In the last days of 1938, this brave warrior was seen in Chungking, China's war-time capital, reporting guerrilla activities and the military

condition in North China to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

His Spirit Will Live

When I read the news of his glorious death on the field of battle early in February, my heart was nearly broken. We have lost one of China's best fighters, but I believe that Chao Tung's spirit will ever live to guide his guerrillas as well as all his compatriots. Commander Chao Tung did not lay down his arms until he had shed the last drop of his blood for his beloved country.

Several weeks before Chao Tung's death, the "mother of guerrillas" spoke to a newsman in Chungking:

".....My first son (the elder brother of Chao Tung) fought to the death years ago. My third son (the younger brother of Chao Tung) followed in his brother's footsteps recently. But I am glad that I still have a son (Chao Tung) and a daughter engaged in mobile warfare to protect the freedom of our people and the status of our nation....."

Embodiment of Courage

I imagine that when the news of Chao Tung's death was brought to her, she grieved at so overwhelming a loss, but determined to continue her efforts to complete her son's uncompleted work. She often taught her son how to make the principle of filial piety applicable to the whole nation. She herself is the embodiment of the courage, the hope and the nobility of our nation. Nevertheless, we ought to console the most patriotic mother of China with all the thanks of the country her sons have died to save. A solemn pride must be hers as she lays so costly a sacrifice upon the altar of liberty.

Though Chao Tung is dead, his memory still lives. This courage and irreconcilability in struggle, his ardent love for the people, will live for ages in the hearts of all the Chinese people as well as the people throughout the world. His death shall not have been in vain. The cause of the liberation of China from the Japanese usurpers, the cause for which Commander Chao Tung lived and died, will triumph in the end.

Japan Makes Trade Pacts With Spain and India

Trade pacts with Spain and India were announced in Tokyo last week. Announcing the accord with Spain, the Japanese Foreign Office said: "Japan's exports to Spain have been negligible since the outbreak of the internal disturbance in Spain in July, 1936. Recently, however, there has been a desire on the part of Spain to import those goods produced in Japan which she requires, while Japan has found it necessary, due to the effects of the European war, to make some changes in countries from which to import goods." As a result of conversations between the two governments, an agreement has been reached under which Japan will import from Spain industrial salt, potassium and mercury, while Spain will import from Japan various chemical products, raw silk, rayon yarn, camphor and menthol. A *United Press* report from Paris said that a Spanish economic mission headed by the Philippine-born Lieut. Alberto Castro Girona, will leave Gibraltar for Tokyo on April 18 aboard the Hakozaki Maru.

Agreement with India

In an eleventh-hour compromise, Japanese and Indian delegations negotiating a new textile trade accord in New Delhi concluded a *modus* vivendi on Mar. 29 to bridge the gap which would have been created by the lapse of the existing understanding on Mar. 31, *Domei* reported. While details were not revealed, it was understood that the quota of Japanese textile exports to India would be raised from 283,000,000 to 300,000,000 square yards in consideration of Japanese purchases of 1,000,000 bales of Indian cotton. Efforts are to be made to reach a permanent accord.

Soviet Ships Turned Over to the French

Two Soviet ships, the s.s. Selenga and the s.s. Vladimir Mayakovsky, taken to Hongkong by British warships engaged in contraband control, were turned over to the French authorities last week and escorted to Haiphong. Both ships were suspected of carrying cargoes destined for Germany. The Selenga was halted off Formosa on Jan. 10 while en route to Vladivostok from Manila, while the Mayakovsky was seized near Japan on Mar. 15 while bound for Vladivostok. Some 2,500 tons of cargo were being carried by the Selenga, including 1,000 tons of Chinese wolfram shipped through Hanoi to Manila, where the Soviet ship took it aboard. The Mayakovsky was carrying a cargo of American copper to Vladivostok.

The cargoes of both vessels were intact when they were sent to Haiphong from Hongkong, it was reported from London. Reason for handing over the vessels to the French naval authorities was stated to be the simplicity of French Prize Court procedure as compared with the British system. The decision to send them to Haiphong followed a Soviet protest to London against the detention of the vessels. M. Ivan Maisky, in his first official contact with the British Foreign Office since the start of the Soviet war on Finland last December, demanded the instant release of the ships and reserved the right to demand compensation. He reportedly assured the British Foreign Office that the cargoes were destined solely for Soviet consumption.

Nazi Ships Held in N.E. Indies for Port Dues

Detention of German ships in Netherlands East Indies ports for non-payment of port dues will prevent their sailing in the near future, according to a *Reuter* report from Amsterdam. It had been reported from Sourabaya that the vessels might attempt to run the Allied blockade and reach Vladivostok with cargoes purchased by German agents.

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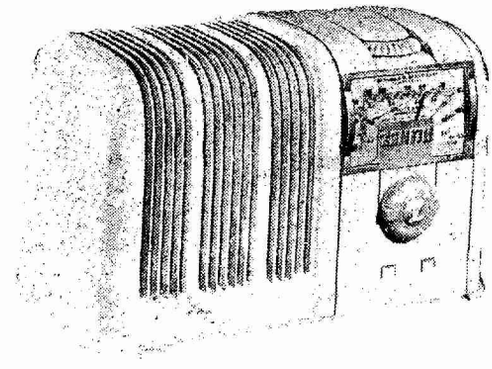

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C.C.D.C. to Float Yen 20,000,000 in Bonds

Seeking new funds to carry out its extensive economic rehabilitation program in the Yangtsze Valley, the Central China Development Company, a Japanese holding concern in numerous joint Sino-Japanese public utility and industrial firms established after the Sino-Japanese conflict, will float Yen 20,000,000 in debentures, the Industrial Bank of Japan announced last week.

The issue, first to be undertaken by the firm, will be guaranteed by the Japanese Government. Out of Yen 20,000,000, the bank's announcement said, Yen 7,500,000 will be absorbed by governmental institutions, while the banking syndicate underwriting the issue will subscribe to Yen 5,500,000, leaving Yen 7,000,000 open to the public.

The debentures will carry 4.2 per cent interest per annum and will be placed on sale from April 8 to April 10 at Yen 99.50 for Yen 100 face value. Redemption will be carried out from April 22, 1942, semi-annually in lots of Yen 300,000 or more, so that the entire issue will be redeemed by April 19, 1952.

Kato to Attend Diplomatic Conference in SouthAmerica

Mr. Sotomatsu Kato, Japanese Minister-at-Large in China, will leave Tokyo this month for South America to attend a conference of Japanese Ambassadors, Ministers and Consuls-General in South American countries to be held in May either at Buenos Aires or Rio de Janeiro, *Domei* reported last week.

Mr. Kata had been regarded as the possible candidate for the chief assistantship to Gen. Nobuyuki Abe on his visit to Nanking on the occasion of the "return of the National Government of China" to the Central China city.

The projected conference of Japanese diplomats assigned to South American countries was expected to be called to promote Japan's trade relations with those countries and establish a better contact among the Japanese diplomats in their official duties. Following the conference, a similar conference will be held in Washington, with Japanese Ambassadors and Ministers in North and Central America attending.

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Rice Riots Sweep Poyang Lake Shores

Popular unrest over a shortage of rice in the Chungking-dominated areas along the eastern bank of Lake Poyang is fast developing into violence, the *Kanpei Daily News*, a puppet vernacular daily in Nanchang, reported Mar 28.

Starting with a riot in which 2,000 persons participated at Chingtehchen, a famous porcelain center, the unrest spread to Tuchang, where hungry mobs raided rice and cereal shops. Clashes with the army and police were reported at several points.

By Mar. 22, the daily added, the rioters at various points were estimated at more than 3,000. Similar reports of rice riots in towns in Kiangsi, Fukien, and Chekiang provinces, where staple food stocks are drained by Chungking troops garrisoning the areas, were reaching Nanchang, according to the newspaper.

Flour Mill Workers Injured in Shooting

Seventeen Chinese flour-mill workers and Sergeant P. A. Woschikoff of the Shanghai Municipal Police were injured on Mar. 28 in the course of a riot at the Foh Shing Flour Mill on West Soochow Road, near Tatung Road. One hundred and sixty men, dismissed by the firm when their foreman resigned, attacked a number of newly-hired men who were being brought to the plant in two trucks. Armed with iron bars and other crude weapons, they demolished the two trucks and then attacked the new hands. Sergeant Woschikoff and three Chinese constables fired in the direction of the rioters' feet when they ignored an order to disperse. Three were hit, two in the legs and one in the abdomen. Fourteen of the new hands had been injured in the initial onslaught by the dismissed workers, while Sergeant Woschikoff sustained superficial wounds caused by beating.

Chungking to Enforce Price Control Scheme

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek has issued fresh orders to all civil and military authorities to put into effect measures for the control of prices in order to end speculation in daily necessities and industrial raw materials, *Transocean* reported from Chungking on Mar. 27. Hoarders are to be severely punished and their stocks are to be confiscated, the report said.

Rangoon Mayor Wants Independence—But!

"We want independence, but our independence will not last if Hitlerism prevails," the Indian mayor of Rangoon, capital of Burma, declared at a meeting held to inaugurate the Burma War Donation Fund, *Reuter* reported. The meeting produced £1,000 for the British war fund, including contributions by the Governor and his wife.

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SERVICE STATIONS
92-233

Outstanding Events in the Sino-Japanese War A DAY-TO-DAY SUMMARY

First installment of this day-to-day summary constituting a complete record of outstanding events in the Sino-Japanese war on all fronts appeared in the September 11th (1937) issue of The Review.

March 6

A **Reuter** report from Hongkong revealed the alleged terms of the Wang Ching-wei-Japanese secret agreements, which were substantially the same as those made public sometime ago by Tao Hsi-sheng and Kao Tsung-wu, Wang's former associates. These terms include China's recognition of "Manchukuo," creation of Inner-Mongolia into a "Special Area," Japanese control of communications and industries in North China, etc.

"Whatever agreement may have been concluded by Japan with Wang Ching-wei will be condemned by the whole loyal Chinese nation," said a government spokesman in Chungking, commenting on the **Reuter** report from Hongkong.

Takao Saito, who on Feb. 2 attacked the Japanese Government's policy for the settlement of the China Incident on the basis of the Konoye Statement of Dec. 22, 1938, was expelled from the Minseito Party of the Lower House by the House Disciplinary Committee.

Chang Li-sung, pro-Japanese radio station worker in Shanghai, (The Greater Shanghai Radio Broadcasting Station), killed by unknown gunmen.

Japanese troops advancing inland from Heungchau occupied Chiomei and Chinshan, some five miles north of Macao. The Japanese were also converging on Sheki from two directions.

A Japanese military train reportedly blown up by Chinese troops near Changteh, in northern Honan, on the Peiping-Hankow Railway on Feb. 28.

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March 7

Japanese forces occupied all the important points in the Chungshan area of Kwangtung north of Macao aftter they had landed at Heungchau two days ago.

Chinese military spokesman at Chungking said that the present attack on Chungshan had no military signficance but was probably being carried out for certain political reasons connected with the Japanese attempt to establish a new regime in China. The spokesman recalled that this was the third time the Japanese had attacked Chungshan. The first was in May and the second time in October of last year.

The first group of Soviet heavy industry engineers arrived in "Free China" recently to aid the Chinese Government's program to develop heavy industries, **United Press** reported from Chungking. Previously, Soviet volunteers to China had been only military advisors, the agency said.

Tao Hsi-sheng, former associate of Wang Ching-wei, who had defected, revealed in an article published in the **Ta Kung Pao** that Wang's monthly expenditure totals about $2,500,000, of which $300,000 is spent monthly for secret service activities in Shanghai. Wang's press organ, the **Central China Daily News**, costs about $100,000 monthly, Tao further revealed.

Expulsion from the Japanese Diet of Takao Saito, who criticized the Government's war aims in China, approved by the Lower House.

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March 8

Japanese forces completed the occupation of the Chungshan district, announced a Japanese army communique issued at Canton.

Chinese troops yesterday recaptured Santang, 10 miles northeast of Nanning, and were within seven miles of Nanning, according to field dispatches received at Chungking.

Renewed large-scale Japanese offensive in northern Hunan expected; large numbers of Japanese troops and six gunboats together with some 50 launches were concentrated in the Yochow area.

Jesse Jones, Chairman of the U. S. Reconstruction Finance Corporation, announced last night that the Import-Export Bank had allocated US$20,000,000 for an additional loan to China. The new American loan welcomed in Chungking as a "friendly gesture." Japanese Foreign Office spokesman termed the loan as an "unfriendly act which is highly undesirable."

Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., chairman of the United Council for Civilian Relief in China, announced that the American Bureau of Medical Aid to China had raised US$500,000.

In view of the shortage of doctors for wartime services, the Chinese Government ordered the conscription of large groups of doctors throughout "Free China." Some 600 already conscripted.

Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, the British Ambassador to China, denied a **Reuter** report to the effect that Chinese Foreign Office and the British Ambassador had reached an agreement concerning the Tientsin silver issue.

Britain's appeasement policy toward Japan attacked by the **Hankow Herald**, English-language journal in Chungking.

Japanese military spokesman in Peiping announced that Lt.-Gen. S. Kita, would soon be relieved of his post as head of the Peiping Office of the Asia Development Board and succeeded by Maj.-Gen. S. Morioka, assistant head of the Office. Gen. Kita, who replaced Gen. K. Doihara as the man behind the Japanese military throne in North China early last year, has been a strong supporter of Wang Keh-min, head of the puppet Peiping regime and opponent of Wang Ching-wei.

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March 9

The new American loan of US$20,000,000 to China is intended to promote American foreign trade, Secretary of State Cordell Hull declared yesterday. Recent official statements in Washington disclosed that China is ahead of schedule in repaying the initial American loan of US$25,000,000 extended in December of 1938.

The **Central Daily News** in Chungking said that the new American loan is a big blow to the aggressor. The United States disqualified as a possible mediator in the Sino-Japanese war because of the new loan to China and Washington's refusal to sign a new trade agreement with Japan, said the **Kokumin Shimbun**, organ of the Japanese Army.

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March 10

Lull prevails on all fronts from Inner Mongolia to Indo-China, Chinese war dispatches received in Chungking stated. The Japanese drive from Swatow to Chenghai in Fukien checked.

Gen. Chao Tung, 26-year-old commander of Chinese guerrillas in Hopei, was

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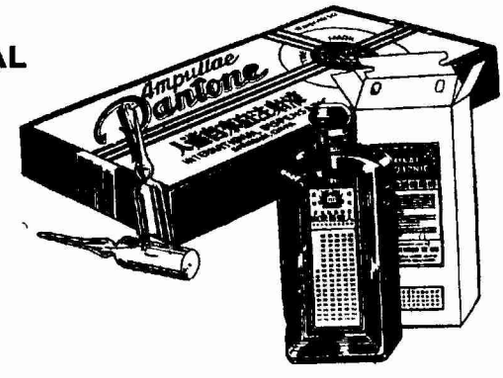

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Who's Who in China

Tang Ching-tseng, university professor; native of Wusih, Kiangsu; born at Peking, Dec. 23, 1900; graduate of Tsing Hua Middle School, Peking; B. A. University of

唐慶增字叔高
Tang Ching-tseng

Michigan, U.S.A.; M. A. Harvard University; professor at Chekiang University in Hangchow and the Central Political Institute in Nanking; now, dean of School of Law and chairman of Department of Economics, Great China University, Shanghai; author of "History of Chinese Economic Thought; "Principles of Economics;" "Foreign Exchange"; and "Economic Essays;" address 45, Lane 1292, Yu Yuen Road, Shanghai.

killed in action last month, it was reported in Chungking. Gen. Chao, a native of Manchuria, was a student at the Northeastern University before he joined tthe guerrilla forces. He fought against the Japanese during the past three years. His mother Madame Chao is popularly known in China as "Mother Guerrillas."

Chang Nai-chi, leading Chinese liberalist, urged leaders of all political parties in China to prepare for the First National People's Congress next November to preserve national unity as a basis for democracy.

Wang Min, Chinese Communist leader, said in Chungking that the convocation of a "National People's Congress" and the enacting of a constitution "cannot be regarded as carrying out a constitutional government." He gave three requisites for a "real demoracy," namely, freedom of the people, recognition of the rights for legal existence of all legitimate activities, and existence of people's assemblies whose members are to be elected directly by the people.

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March 11

A warning that Chungking may expect Japanese air bombing raids in the near future because of better weather conditions was given by the appearance of three Japanese scouting planes over the city at noon. It was the first appearance of Japanese planes since November of last year.

Dr. W. W. Yen, China's chief delequarters believed that the report was gate to the Institute of Pacific Relations conference in the United States last year, declared in a press interview upon his arrival at Manila that Japan aims at effective domination over China and then other parts of Asia. He said that China is united at present as never before in history and is waging a bitter war against Japan for her very existence. He believed that the proposed Wang Ching-wei regime would not affect, to any great extent, conditions in China.

Dr. C. T. Wang, former Foreign Minister, arrived at Manila. Said his trip was connected entirely with his work with the Philippine Bank of Communications of which he is the president.

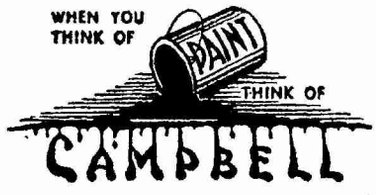
Japanese forces said consolidating their positions in the Chungshan district in Kwangtung; arrangements reported concluded to enable agents of the Wang Ching-wei regime to resume control of the region.

A dispatch from Paris reported that Japan and Soviet Russia are negotiating a non-aggression pact in Moscow. Report denied by the Japanese Foreign Office spokesman who said "a non-aggression pact with Russia is not a part of our program." Chungking official merely an indication of Japan's "unilateral desire."

'Bandits' Ambush Troops In Northern Manchukuo

Ambushed by 200 "bandits," a Manchukuo punitive expedition suffered 67 killed and 15 wounded in an engagement in a mountain 795 meters above sea-level west of Tamalukou, in the Antu district of Chientao Province, near the Manchukuo-Korea border, on Mar. 25, according to a *Domei* report from Seoul.

The same agency reported Mar. 28 that three Soviet military aircraft were sighted over Manchukuo territory the previous day, apparently engaged in reconaissance.



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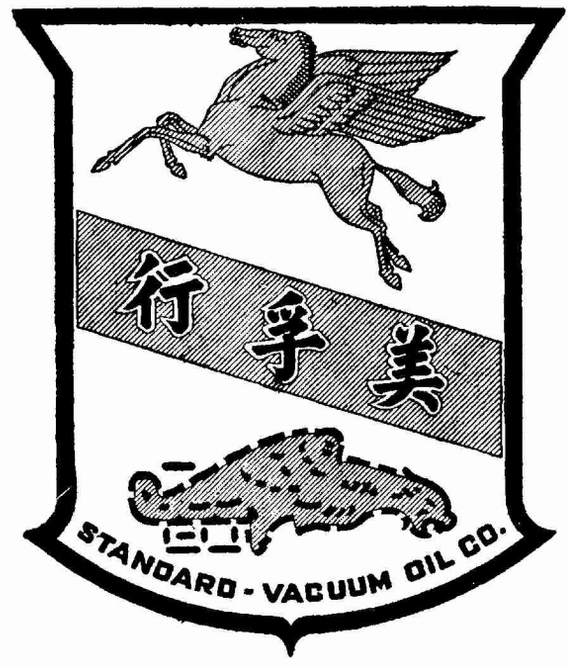

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Men and Events

Mark L. Moody, motor car dealer in Shanghai, has gone to the United States on business.

*

M. Henri Cosme, French Ambassador to China, who has been in Chungking for several weeks, is planning to go to Hanoi shortly where he will remain for some time because of ill health.

*

E. A. Long, secretary of the Shanghai Consular Body, has just completed a list of "Personnel of Diplomatic Missions in China, as of March 1940." The list includes the names of 160 persons in eight embassies and 12 legations accredited to China.

*

Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Finance, was host at a reception in honor of Dr. J. Leighton Stuart, president of Yenching University, in Chungking, on March 27. More than 200 persons attended the function. Dr. Stuart plans to return to Peiping following a tour of west China.

*

A 10-oz. bar of gold in Shanghai was worth $5,300 in Chinese currency on March 26, which was said to be an all-time record in this city. The sudden jump, following the Easter holidays, was thought to be due to speculation as one Chinese bank purchased large quantities of the metal.

*

Anthony Delotti was charged in Federal Court in New York on March 27 with what was believed to be the most flagrant example of usury in legal history. It was disclosed at the trial that Delotti had collected the sum of U.S.$4,395 on a U.S.$50 loan with a balance of U.S.$400 still outstanding. He pleaded not guilty of violating the law against usury.

*

Dr. Leonard Fish Wilbur, director of the American Board Mission Hospital, located at Taiku, Shansi province, died on March 24 of typhoid fever. Dr. Wilbur was 33 years of age and was the son of Judge Curtis D. Wilbur of San Francisco. He and Mrs. Wilbur came to China in 1933, following his graduation from medical school with distinguished honors. They had just returned to China from furlough spent in the United States last fall. Dr. Wilbur is survived by his wife and two children.

*

J. R. Sheehan, president of the American President Lines, died suddenly of a heart ailment in San Francisco on Thursday night, March 28. Mr. Sheehan had just been invited to head the reorganized Dollar Steamship Lines and later the American President Lines. He was a graduate of Harvard and served as a captain in the first World War. He was a native of Boston where he was born in 1889. Mr. Sheehan was a life-long friend of Joseph P. Kennedy, Ambassador to Britain, and prior to his connection with the shipping industry had been connected with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The Administration, after a bitter fight, defeated all opposition measures designed to prevent a three-year extension of Secretary of State Cordell Hull's tariff revision program. The vote in the Senate, 44 in favor to 41 opposed, on the night of March 29 was regarded as a major victory for the Administration. Republican and other oppositionists had long sought to block a further extension of Secretary Hull's reciprocal trade agreements.

*

Clark Lee, who has been connected with the Far Eastern offices of *Associated Press* at Tokyo and Shanghai for the past two years, is departing shortly for Honolulu and the United States on vacation. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Lee, whose home is in Honolulu. Mrs. Morris J. Harris, whose husband is manager of the *Associated Press* in China, is also departing shortly for the United States for a visit at her home in Kansas City.

*

Lionel Stagg, a student in the University of Southern California, arrived in Chungking for a visit on March 26, having travelled fourth class on the French railway, thereafter driving a Red Cross truck from Kunming to Chungking. Stagg is 22 years old and is a son of the Rev. Samuel Stagg of Manila. The truck which Stagg drove to Chungking was equipped to burn charcoal gas instead of gasoline. He said that a round trip between Chungking and Kweiyang required $600 worth of gasoline, while a charcoal-gas propelled car could make the trip for $40.

A. Glathe was elected president of the German Community Association of Shanghai at the annual meeting of the organization held in Shanghai on Friday evening, March 29. Dr. M. Fischer. German Consul - General, thanked Mr. Glathe for his work on behalf of the organization. The German community in Shanghai now numbers 750, which represents an increase of 27 over last year, according to the report.

*

Yen Po-hwa, wealthy Chinese merchant at Chungking, has brought suit against the Canadian Mission Hospital in that city on the ground that it was negligent in its treatment of his five-year-old son, who died in the hospital on Wednesday, March 27 of pneumonia and hemorrhage. The hospital authorities, headed by Dr. Stuart Allen of Montreal, said that everything possible had been done to save the boy's life.

*

Bertrand Russell, well - known British writer and philosopher, who served as an exchange professor in Shanghai several years ago and recently has been lecturing in California, has been rejected as a member of the faculty of City College, New York. Mr. Russell had been engaged as Professor of Philosophy, but Judge McGeha of the New York Supreme Court, following a petition brought by the mother of one of the students, ruled that Prof. Russell's appointment was invalid and "a danger to public health, security and morals." Mr. Russell attracted international notice several years ago by writing magazine articles and a book advocating companionate marriages.

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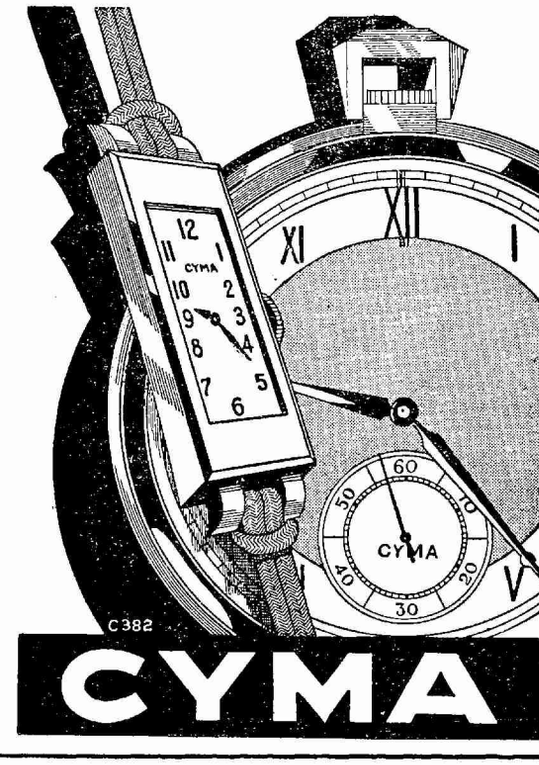

Signor Giacinto Auriti, Italian Ambassador in Tokyo, was scheduled to depart for home on Wednesday of this week.

*

Bland Calder, Assistant U. S. Commercial Attache, and Mrs. Calder, are returning to Shanghai shortly from a trip of several months in the United States.

*

Major General Suketoshi Kidani of the Japanese Army died at a hospital in Peiping on March 20, according to a report by *Domei* which was dated April 3. The report did not give the cause of death.

*

Admiral Byrd, explorer of the Antarctic, is returning to the United States aboard his expedition ship, the "North Star." He was in Valparaiso, Chile on April 3, according to a dispatch by *Transocean*.

*

The Chinese Vice-Consulate at Bombay, India, has been raised to the status of a Consulate, according to *Kuomin* report from Chungking on April 3. The change was made due to the great increase in Chinese residents at Bombay.

*

The Japanese have appointed Motoshi Murakami, secretary in the Foreign Office, as Consul at Hsinpu, northern Kiangsu. The Hsinpu consulate is a branch of the Japanese consulate at Hsuchow, junction of the Tientsin-Pukow and Lung-Hai railways.

*

Gen. Franco, Fascist dictator of Spain, decorated the Japanese Ambassador to that country, Makoto Yano, on April 1, with the Grand Cross of the Order of Isabel la Catalica. The order was conferred by Col. Beigbeder, Spanish Foreign Minister.

*

Colin Ross, German writer, who spent 18 months travelling in the United States and the Far East, lectured on his experiences at a meeting in Berlin on April 1. He exhibited films and photos of scenes in Japan, Korea, Manchukuo and Central Asia.

*

Marc T. Green, well-known writer and travelling correspondent for American newspapers, returned to Shanghai this week from a trip of several months in the South Seas, including stops in Tahiti, Straits Settlements, Australia and New Zealand. Mr. Green is living at the Metropole Hotel.

Hugh Grant, citizen of Alabama, who was American Minister to Albania *prior to* Mussolini's seizure of that country, has been appointed Minister to Thailand (Siam). Mr. Grant will succeed Edwin Neville, who previously was First Secretary of Embassy in Tokyo.

*

Albert Jovishoff, German emigre, who had been practicing law in Shanghai for several years and was well known here, died at the Eden Hospital in the French Concession, of typhus, on Sunday, March 31. He was 34 years of age. After leaving Germany he went to Sweden for a time and then came to Shanghai.

*

The American Red Cross has sent several inquiries to China regarding the present whereabouts of Prof. Kwei Teng, who was connected with the Art Department of the Sun Yat Sen Institute in Nanking. Information also is desired regarding Mrs. Kwei Teng and their son, Kwei Teng, Jr. The inquiries were made on behalf of Miss Thelma D. Race, of the International Institute, Youngstown, Ohia, who was an acquaintance of Prof. Kwei Teng.

*

Gen. William S. Graves, who commanded the American Expeditionary Forces in Siberia from 1918 to 1920, died in Shrewsbury, New Jersey, on Feb. 27. Major-General Graves was one of the best known American commanders. His book, "America's Siberian Adventure," published a few years ago, attracted wide attention due to its exposure of Japanese connections with the Russian Cossack-bandit Ataman Semenoff.

Senor Luis Exteves Fernandes, newly-appointed Portuguese Minister to Japan, presented his credentials to Emperor Hirohito on March 29.

*

A report in the *Sin Wan Pao* on March 30 stated that the Japanese are planning shortly to rebuild Shanghai's North, or chief railway station, which they destroyed by air-bombs early after the beginning of hostilities in 1937.

*

The U. S. Department of Commerce announced on March 26 that American organizations in 1939 had sent U.S.$40,000,000 to Europe and Asia to relieve suffering. China was the largest single benefactor, through Catholic, Protestant and non-sectarian organizations, the amount distributed here being U.S.$10,000,000. The largest sums for relief in China were raised through the Protestant churches, according to the report. The sum of U.S.$2,500,000 was sent to Japan for relief, presumably by Japanese individuals and organizations.

*

Dr. T. Z. Koo, secretary of the World Student Federation, in an address in New York on March 26, predicted that the Sino-Japanese war would end within two years with a Chinese victory. He said that Japan's undeclared war had reached a stage where Japan's leaders were anxious to end it in order to save their dwindling manpower and strained financial resources. Dr. Koo's address was given at a conference of the World Service Committee of the Y.M.C.A., commemorating the 50th anniversary of the extension of Y.M.C.A. work to foreign lands.

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Mrs. Edna Lee Booker-Potter, author of the new book, "News Is My Job," returned to Shanghai this week from a visit of several weeks spent in New York in connection with the publication of her book. The new book, copies of which have just arrived in Shanghai, has attracted favorable attention and was listed as "first alternate" by one of the leading book clubs. The book deals largely with Mrs. Potter's experiences as a correspondent in China for *International News*, extending over a period of nearly two decades.

*

The United States Navy initiated its big Pacific maneuvers, radiating in a gigantic semi-circle from Honolulu, on April 1. Participating in the maneuvers are 130 warships and 500 planes. Fleet exercises extend from Alaska and the Aleutian Islands southward to Wake Island, Guam, the Philippines and thence southward to the Canton Isles. Great attention will be given to aviation flights between Pacific Island bases. Charles Edison, Secretary of Navy, denied reports that the maneuvers were directed at Japan.

*

The Japanese China Aviation Company announced the inauguration of a twice-a-week service between Shanghai and Canton, beginning April 1. Canton-bound planes will leave Shanghai on Mondays and Thursdays and Canton planes will leave that city on Tuesdays and Fridays. Postage on airmail letters will be 30 cents and mails will close on the nights before the planes' departure. Prior to the Japanese invasion the Canton-Shanghai service was operated by China National Aviation Corporation, a Sino-American concern.

Troublesome Teething

Teething is often accompanied by pain, irritability, stomach disorder, nervousness and other derangements of the system, troubles frequently aggravated by improper or irregular feeding.

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In the United States Court for China

In re: Last Will and Testament of MABEL MAY REED, Deceased

Cause No. 4453
Estate No. 2332
Filed at Shanghai, China,
March 14, 1940.
NOTICE

WILLIAM T. COLLINS
Clerk.

Pursuant to an Order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Mabel May Reed, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before 27th day of September, 1940, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

W. A. REED
William Albert Reed, Executor,
c/o Leighton Shields, Attorney,
181 Kiangse Road,
Shanghai, China.

Shanghai, China.

In the United States Court for China

IN RE:
ESTATE OF
THOMAS JOHN McENTEE,
Deceased

Cause No. 4472
Special Proceedings No. 2351
NOTICE
Filed at Shanghai, China,
March 14, 1940.

WILLIAM T. COLLINS
Clerk.

Pursuant to an Order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the Estate of Thomas John McEntee, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before Sept. 15th., 1940, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

H. D. RODGER
Hewitt Douglas Rodger,
Administrator of the Estate of Thomas John McEntee, deceased.
Messrs. Rodger & Wiener,
181, Kiangse Road,
11th floor,
Shanghai, China.

Shanghai, China.

New Books of Interest in the Far East

A Neglected Story

NEWSPAPER CRUSADERS — By Silas Bent. McGraw-Hill Book Co., New York, 1939, 313 pp., Price, U.S.$3.00.

The sub-title of this book, "A Neglected Story," indicates the importance of *Newspaper Crusaders*. The strange fact is that a book such as this has not appeared earlier, coming from some harassed American publisher, rather than from one of America's bitterest critics of the daily press.

For some years, and not without justification, the American press has been under attack for its subservience to the dictates of advertisers and corrupt political machines. This attack, led by such writers as George Seldes and Mr. Bent himself, tended to be a blanket condemnation of the American press, and in particular certain publishers such as Hearst and Howard.

Now, at this late date, Mr. Bent has undertaken to demonstrate that despite undeniable instances of lack of good faith by certain publishers, the press as a whole has no reason to be ashamed of its record.

The book is convincing because Mr. Bent does not attempt to whitewash the press. He makes the point that publishers, like any other group of human beings, cannot present a 100 per cent perfect record of performance. But he contends, and seems to prove, that the American press has done, and is doing, far more good than harm.

Mr. Bent does not attempt to excuse the shortcomings of the press, which he sees more as the shortcomings of a small group of publishers. He does point out, however, that even men in this group—like Hearst—have waged many an editorial battle for the good of the general public and despite heavy losses in revenue and widespread ridicule.

The press, Mr. Bent declares, has "carried on more than once in spite of severe monetary loss and actual personal peril. Neither salesmanship nor exhibitionism, neither partisanship nor malice, can explain all they have done. No economic audit gives a satisfactory explanation. For crusading is a normal, sometimes a routine, activity of the newspaper.... it is a primary function."

One impression the reader gets from Mr. Bent's book, however, is that comparatively little credit can be given to the nation's major chain newspapers for important crusades in recent years.

When dealing with the Scripps-Howard chain, or the Hearst chain, most of the good he has to say of them concerns events of the days of E. W. Scripps, "the bare-knuckle fighter," Joseph Pulitzer, the "past master," and the earlier days of Hearst when the "playboy and prodigy" was fighting the utilities and America's entrance into the World War.

Bent believes the Pulitzer St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* is still the best crusading newspaper in America, but he is extremely critical of the Scripps-Howard papers under the management of Roy Howard. Howard, he believes, causes Scripps to behave in his grave like a Holy Roller. And Bent sees the present-day Hearst campaign against Communism as ridiculous and useless.

Mr. Bent reviews the history of the American press, devoting an entire chapter to a summary of the crusades of the Colonial press. He shows the important part the pre-revolutionary and revolutionary press played in the achievement of American independence.

He again shows that decisive role played by the press in abolishing slavery, smashing the Ku-Klux Klan, exposing Tweed and Tammany Hall.

Examining the press of today, Mr. Bent finds as many campaigns against corrupt government as were seen in any previous period in American history—although fewer of the "rich" papers seem to be conducting such crusades. Mr. Bent finds newspaper crusades reducing traffic deaths, promoting harmony between labor and capital, fighting for lower utility rates, combatting corrupt government and crime, forcing state legislatures to balance their budgets and reduce taxes.

He admits that in some places, such as Chicago, newspaper crusades have appeared to fail. His implication is that these campaigns for better government have not been conducted in the devastating style which a

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In the United States Court for China

ANNA ALLA FRETTA YOUNG, *Plaintiff,* vs. CHARLES EARL YOUNG *Defendant.*	Cause No. 4474 Civil No. 2353 ORDER Filed at Shanghai, China, March 30, 1940 WILLIAM T. COLLINS *Clerk.*

The object of this suit is an action for divorce.

Whereas, plaintiff herein, by her attorneys, has this 27th day of March, 1940, made application for the substitution of publication for personal service upon the defendant herein; and

Whereas, it appears from the files in this case that on the 29th day of March, 1940, the summons for defendant was returned by the United States Marshal for China with the following noted thereon: "Defendant cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this Court"; and

Whereas, it appears from the files in this case that on the 27th day of March, 1940, the plaintiff herein filed an affidavit to the effect that the defendant does not now reside in China, nor has he resided therein since the last three years, and that defendant's last known address was P. O. Box No. 5041, Ballard Station, Seattle, Washington, U.S.A.

Now, Therefore, it is this 30th day of March, 1940, Ordered that service upon the defendant be made by publication once a week for three consecutive weeks in the CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW, a paper of general circulation most likely to reach the defendant.

It Is Further Ordered that the defendant cause his appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the 19th day of April, 1940, the day of last publication of this Order; otherwise the case will be proceeded with as in case of default.

By the Court:

Dated at Shanghai, China, this 30th day of March, 1940.

MILTON J. HELMICK
Judge.

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Covers the period of Sino-Japanese hostilities on all fronts from January 1, 1938. This volume, with No. 1 covers the first full year of the conflict on the battlefields as well as diplomate fronts.

VOLUME THREE

Covers the period of Sino-Japanese hostilities on all fronts from July 8, 1938 to December 31, 1938. In addition, there is a day-to-day record of the dramatic clash on the Korean border between the forces of Imperial Japan and the Soviet Union, July 15 to August 12, 1938.

VOLUME FOUR

The fourth of the series completes two full years of Sino-Japanese hostilities. It covers the period from January 1, 1939 to July 6, 1939 and contains full details of Wang Ching-wei's desertion of the national government and affiliation with the Japanese army at Shanghai.

Vol. Five, now on the press, will cover the war period from July 1, 1939 to December 31, 1939.

THESE BOOKS ANSWER MOST OF THE QUESTIONS PERTAINING TO DATES OF BATTLES AND DEVELOPMENTS PERTAINING TO THE SINO-JAPANESE HOSTILITIES AS WELL AS CHINA'S RELATIONS WITH AMERICA AND EUROPE.

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modern Pulitzer or Scripps might adopt.

Although Mr. Bent does not draw this specific conclusion, his book in effect says: As a whole the American press is as good as it has ever been; it is not without its publishers who consider themselves "advertising merchants" rather than guardians of the public; but papers in hundreds of towns and cities are carrying on crusades against corrupt government, monopolies, crime and other parasites on the body of society, regardless of the cost.

Undoubtedly it is best that this volume has come from Mr. Bent rather than from some apologetic or apoplectic publisher. The publishers have attempted to defend practices which cannot be defended successfully. By admitting wrong in some instances, but more than balancing this off by chronicling some of the good the press has done, Mr. Bent gives the best possible reply to the critics of American newspapers.

Perhaps one of the most significant features of Mr. Bent's volume, however, is that he does not pretend to give the press a feeling of perfection and contentment. He shows that only through crusading and more crusading can it hope to defend itself against the charges lodged by its not-always-unfriendly critics and remove from the public mind the present strong feeling of skepticism toward the American press.

R. T. B.

Three Soong Sisters Arrive at Chungking

The three Soong sisters, Madame Chiang Kai-shek, Madame H. H. Kung and Madame Sun Yat-sen, arrived at Chungking on Mar. 31 by air from Hongkong. This is the first time in many years that the famous trio have been together in the Chinese capital. It is Madame Sun's first visit to wartime Chungking, whither she has gone in connection with refugee relief work. Madame Chiang was returning to Chungking after a stay of nearly two months in Hongkong, where she went for medical treatment. Accompanying the three sisters on the trip from Hongkong was W. H. Donald, Australian adviser to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek.

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